The Chicago Tribune.

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WASHINGTON.

Work Now Being Performed by the Freedmen's Bureau.

The Virginia Election to be Held July 6.

Conservative Virginians Call on the President.

General Sickles to Have the Spanish Mission.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, May 14.

THE FREEDMAN'S BUREAU.

Considerable change in the working of things in the Freedman's Bureau has recently taken place. The positions of Assistant Commissioner and Local Disbursing Agent have been abolished, and there are now none of these officials. The Quartermaster on General Howard's staff is doing nothing but closing up his business, and as soon as he has finished that he will be mustered out. The bureau no longer furnishes supplies and transportation to freedmen or refugees, and now has nothing to do with the execution of the laws in the South. The Commissioner has sold or turned over to the War Department most of the property on his books, and will dispose of the remainder as soon as possible. The whole time of the officials is now given to the settlement of colored soldiers' bounty claims and work in the cause of popular education at the South. An average amount of two hundred and fifty thousand dollars is paid over to bounty claimants per month. The payment, when practicable, is made through the officers of the Freedmen's Savings Bank, but from one to four detailed army officers are yet retained in most of the Southern States to aid in this work. Besides these bounty agents, the number of which is being reduced as rapidly as possible, there are but two other persons employed in each State, viz.: one Superintendent of Education, with a single clerk. The names of the Superintendents as just announced are as follows: R. M. Manly, Richmond, Va.; H. C. Vogell, Raleigh, N. C.; Major Horace Neide, Columbia, S. C.; Lieutenant Colonel G. W. Gill, Jacksonville, Fla.; Colonel J. R. Lewis, Atlanta, Ga.; Colonel Edwin Beeker, Montgomery, Ala.; H. R. Pease, Jackson, Miss.; E. Mason, New Orleans, La.; Joshua Welsh, Austin, Texas; Wm. Colby, Little Rock, Ark.; Lieutenant Colonel C. E. Compton, Nashville, Tenn.; Colonel B. P. Runkle, Louisville, Ky., and John Kimball, of Washington, for the District of Columbia, Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia. Such of these persons as are in the army get their army pay. The others are paid from the bureau funds. New instructions to the Superintendents have just been drawn up, from which it appears that the bureau is hereafter going to do more work in villages and country districts where hostility and prejudice against freedmen's schools have heretofore been strong. The burning of a few school houses was lately reported, but the whites are beginning to understand that this sort of business cannot so safely be done under Grant's administration, and an improved feeling is already remarked in many localities. G. W. Alford remains as General Superintendent of the educational work.

THE REPORTED FOREIGN ALLIANCE.

The government has still no information whatever which leads it to place any confidence in the story of a foreign alliance. No word of an unpleasant character has passed between the French officials and our own since the withdrawal of the French forces from Mexico. Spain has more cause of complaint against England for her movements in Cuban waters than against the United States, and the intercourse between our authorities and the Spanish Minister here, since the Cuban rebellion began, has been of a cordial character, and every report of irregular proceedings on the part of our citizens made by him has been promptly investigated, and he has professed entire satisfaction.

THE FRENCH ATLANTIC CABLE.

A private letter from Paris says the vessels with the new French ocean cable will sail about the 1st of July. It will be landed this end at Cape May, by virtue of the act passed through the New Jersey Legislature last winter, and a number of New York and New Jersey capitalists are largely interested in the undertaking. Telegraph lines will be run from Cape May to Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

PERSONAL.

General J. A. Hardie left for Chicago to-night to report to General Sheridan as Inspector General of his department.

The commission of James H. Reed, Assessor of the Fourth Illinois District, which has been withheld for some time, was sent him yesterday.

Dr. Rea, of Springfield, Ill., Consul to Belfast, received his commission to-day.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THE DELEGATION OF VIRGINIA CONSERVATIVES CALL UPON THE PRESIDENT.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—A delegation of prominent citizens of Virginia, representing the Conservative interests of that State, and accompanied by L. D. Washington, waited on the President this morning, and had a short interview in regard to [illegible] of the State Constitution, and especially in relation to [illegible] clauses relating to county officers [illegible] test oath clause separately, in the [illegible]. The delegation were Hon. John R. [illegible], Colonel Frank G. Ruffin, James A. Cowardin (editor of the Richmond Dispatch), and Franklin Stearns.

VIRGINIA APPOINTMENTS.

General Canby has made the following State appointments in Virginia: O. M. Dorman, Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals, vice R. C. Moncieur, removed; John M. Chapman, Judge Eighth Judicial Circuit, vice John Critch, removed; B. B. Foster, Judge of the Corporation Court of Norfolk city, vice O. M. Dorman, appointed Judge of the Supreme Court of Appeals; J. Laughlin, Clerk of the County Court of Patrick County, vice L. G. Rocker, removed; Charles K. Bangham, Treasurer for Lynchburg, vice W. Norvell, removed; Henry Pendleton, Collector of Taxes for the Northern District of Alexander County, vice J. O'Neill, appointed Sheriff; F. R. Stillson, Commonwealth's Attorney of Alexander County, vice S. P. Beach, resigned.

VIRGINIA ELECTION.

A proclamation has been prepared, and will be issued to-morrow, fixing the 6th day of July for the election in Virginia. It also provides for the submission of the constitution, with separate votes on the disability and test oath clauses but no others.

THE SPANISH MISSION.

There is no doubt the President to-day determined to appoint General Daniel E. Sickles Minister to Spain. His commission will soon be prepared.

NAVY YARD APPOINTMENT.

Clarence M. Barlow, of this city, has been appointed Clerk of the Pay Rolls and Mustering Clerk, the first appointment at the Washington Navy Yard under Grant's administration.

CUSTOM REGULATIONS ON THE GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.

The regulations heretofore in force in regard to what is termed hand baggage of passengers entering the United States from Canada by the Great Western Railway, have been abrogated, and new ones promulgated. From and after [illegible] no inspector of customs will accompany trains on the road from the Suspension Bridge to Detroit, as heretofore, for the inspection of such baggage prior to the departure of any train from the United States. The local customs officer shall attach certain stamps to the baggage of through passengers. If at the port of arrivals of such train it shall appear that such passenger has travelled continuously through on a designated train, and there is no suspicion of intended fraud, the customs officer will pass such baggage without further inspection, otherwise the baggage shall undergo inspection as if it belonged to a person coming from a foreign territory.

DIPLOMATIC COUNCIL.

The regular diplomatic reception, held by the Secretary of State, yesterday, was of quite an interesting character. In the first place the so-called alliance between England, France and Spain was very much spoken of by everybody, but believed by none. It is understood that the representatives of the three above-named powers disclaimed in the name of their governments, any such intentions. Then the Cuban matter came up, and Secretary Fish spoke freely of his settled determination to stop all filibustering expeditions, under any name and any shape they might try to hide themselves, but he complained, also, of the bloody and awkward policy of Spain towards Cuba, saying that with such a power the keeping of neutrality was not an easy thing. On his part, Senor Roberts, Spanish Minister, said that he saw very well the bluff game played by Cubans in the United States to force Spain to declare a blockade of the island, but that his country would not be led to make this blunder. On the whole the most peaceful spirit prevailed during the reception.

PENSION SURGEONS.

The Commissioner of Pensions has appointed the following named examining surgeons: Ohio—H. J. Herrick, Cleveland; John L. Nelson, Cincinnati; Henry [illegible], Dayton; Enoch Pierce, Steubenville. [illegible] Frederick K. Bailey, N. Lyttle, Cambridge; [illegible] John Blankenship, Maysville. Missouri—[illegible] R. T. Laugnell, Eau Claire. Michigan—Wm. F. Daughan, Niles. Illinois—Israel J. Tuth, Peoria.

THE VIRGINIA STAY LAW.

It is stated that General Stoneman, recently commanding in Virginia, believing that by the 1st of July the State might be organized, continued the stay law only until that time, and it is more than probable that applications will be made to General Canby to continue the same law in force until after the meeting of the Legislature.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 14.

HORSE EPIDEMIC.

An epidemic has broken out among the horses of the Street Railroad Company. Twelve horses have died this week in one stable, and ten in another. The disease is similar to that in Brooklyn several months ago.

MONEY.

Money gains in ease. Call loans are quoted at [illegible] per cent on stocks, and 6 on governments. Discounts are generally 7@8 per cent.

STOCKS.

The general stock market was firm at the opening; but, afterwards, there was a falling off in prices, while the volume of business was much less than yesterday. Vanderbilt and Northwestern stocks regained their firmness, and, at the close, there was a recovering in other stocks, except on Wabash, which fell to 76¼ on sales by a leading firm who have been conspicuous in the recent rise in Wabash.

GOLD AND GOVERNMENTS.

There was a comparatively light business in gold and government bonds until after the close of the regular board, when governments became strong, and there were heavy purchases of gold by German bonds. The upward movement was purely speculative.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

THIEVES SHOT BY OFFICERS.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Early yesterday morning Deputy Sheriff Van Bruhl and a private watchman detected three thieves stealing iron from the Morris & Essex Railroad dock, in Hoboken, and fired four shots at them. One of the thieves was seen to fall into the water and sink. The others escaped, but shortly returned, probably to look for their companion. They were fired upon again, when one was heard to exclaim: "I am shot." They again escaped.

SUIT TO RECOVER.

A case is on trial in the Supreme Court of this city of Cyrus H. McCormick, of Chicago, against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company to recover $15,000 for baggage, including jewelry, burned in the warehouse at Pittsburgh in 1868.

THE ANNIVERSARIES—EQUAL RIGHTS ASSOCIATION.

The American Congregational Union held its sixteenth annual reunion at the Brooklyn Academy of Music yesterday. From the report of the Secretary it appears that during the past year contributions to the amount of $93,930 were received, and $90,[illegible] expended. Rev. Dr. Leonard Bacon was re-elected President. The evening meeting was largely attended, and addresses were delivered by Rev. Dr. Ray Palmer, T. DeWitt Talmadge, Norman Seaver and others.

At last evening's session of the Equal Rights Association, held at Cooper Institute, Mrs. Elizabeth Cady Stanton presiding, there was a fair attendance. Interesting addresses were made by Madame Anneke, a German lady, and Madame de Hericourt, a French lady. Mrs. Ernestine L. Rose said she did not think the present name of the association sufficiently expressive of its objects, and proposed that it be called the Woman's Suffrage Association. The proposition elicited a good deal of discussion, but was finally allowed to drop without any definite action having been taken upon it. Subsequently speeches were made in favor of woman's rights by Mrs. Dr. Blackwell and others.

The association met at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, at half-past 10 this morning. About two hundred persons, mostly ladies, were present. Mrs. Anna C. Field presided. After the appointment of a committee to prepare resolutions, Mrs. Stanton addressed the meeting. The ten-minute rule for speeches was adopted, and considerable discussion ensued as to whether this was an adjourned meeting of the New York Convention, or a meeting to organize a Brooklyn association. It was finally declared by the Recording Secretary of the New York Convention that that body finally adjourned last night, and this was a Brooklyn meeting.

Mrs. Lucy Stone, George W. Curtis and others addressed the meeting, and finally a recess till this afternoon was taken.

At the afternoon session Mrs. Celia Burleigh, President of the Brooklyn Equal Rights Association, presided, and read an address on woman's rights. A series of resolutions expressive of the sense of the meeting were read and speeches were made by Mrs. Livermore and others. Resolutions were adopted and the meeting adjourned till evening.

UNIVERSAL PEACE SOCIETY.

The third anniversary of the Universal Peace Society was held at Dodworth's Hall this morning. The attendance was small, less than a hundred persons being present. Alfred H. Love, of Philadelphia, presided, with Miss Julia Crouch, of Mystic, Conn., and Prof. J. K. H. Wilcox, of Washington, D. C., as Secretaries. Among those present were Cora Hatch and Henry C. Wright. Miss Crouch read the third annual report, and reports were also read from several branch societies. A resolution was offered by Giles B. Stebbins, setting forth that in the British Possessions there has been protection and justice, equal and impartial, to white men and Indians, while on our side of the line there are miserably executed laws and hatred of race which have led to bloody massacres; therefore this contract should lead our government and people to practice, exact and impartial, and peace as the result between white men and Indians. A series of resolutions in the interest of peace and denunciatory of war, thanking the President for his offers to the Quakers to take charge of the Indians, &c., were read by the President. A long discussion ensued in regard to the proper method carrying on the work, the settlement of the Alabama claims, war with Spain, England, France, etc. After the appointment of a Finance Committee a recess till afternoon was taken.

At the evening session of the Universal Peace Society not more than thirty persons were present. Prof. H. Love, of Philadelphia, presided. The proceedings were utterly devoid of interest or importance.

MISCHIEVOUS BOYS SHOT.

Some boys who threw stones at the sloop Sarah B. Watson as she was leaving her dock this evening, were fired at by a negro, named David Eaton, on board, and two of them, Mathew Louis Hoey and Roger Flynn, were seriously wounded. Eaton was arrested.

FENIAN MEETING.

A meeting intended as a reception to Warren and Costello, the released Fenians, took place this evening at Cooper Institute. Warren and Costello did not attend, for the reason that they considered the demonstration as partaking of a partisan character. Anthony A. Griffin, of the Savage wing of the Fenian Brotherhood, presided, and speeches were made by Colonel Nagle and others.

INDIANA.

State Medical Convention—A Valuable Testimonial—Yesterday's Proceedings in the State Legislature—The House Ratifies the Fifteenth Amendment.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 14.

The Indiana State Medical Association will meet in this city on Tuesday of next week. The question of a medical college in this city will then be determined upon.

A number of the officers and employes of the Columbus, Chicago & Indianapolis Railroad called at the residence of J. M. Lunt, the Superintendent of that road, and presented him with three thousand dollars in government bonds, a silver tea set, worth a thousand more, and a handsome solitaire breastpin. Mr. Lunt has resigned the superintendency of the road, but it has not yet been accepted, and will not be for some time, but Mr. Lunt will be granted a leave of absence for six months.

LEGISLATIVE.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 14.

HOUSE.

Motions were made for a call of the House, for the reading of the journal and to adjourn. The latter motion having been withdrawn, a call of the House was ordered and the yeas and nays demanded, which resulted—yeas, 20; nays, 35. The House then took a recess till 2 o'clock at which time the session was resumed.

Mr. Osborn moved that the House concur in the Senate amendments to the Specific Appropriation bill, which were concurred in by unanimous consent.

A message from the Senate was received announcing that that body had passed the joint resolution ratifying the Fifteenth Amendment, and requesting the concurrence of the House.

A message was read from the Governor announcing the resignation of certain members of the House.

Mr. Osborn moved that the House consider the Senate resolution ratifying the amendment, and demanded the previous question.

Mr. Coffroth just then came into the hall and demanded a call of the House and submitted a point of order that the consideration of the amendment having been fixed by resolution for 2:30 p. m., to-day, the motion of Mr. Osborn could not be considered.

The call of the House proceeded and discovered 56 members present. The names of the resigned members were not called, and Mr. Coffroth affirmed by his watch, which was set by the House clock, that it yet wanted ten minutes of two.

Mr. Osborn said his watch was with the House clock. The speaker said his time was fifteen minutes after 2.

Mr. Coffroth said he presumed all the watches had been advanced to suit the advance of the House clock. He insisted that no quorum was present, and that no legislation could be done without a quorum.

The Speaker said that on that question there was a diversity of opinion. Sixty-seven members were necessary for legislative business of the ordinary character; but on the question of ratifying the amendment there was, no doubt, enough to warrant the Chair in holding that it [illegible] settled but by holding that the joint session of [illegible].

Mr. Coffroth appealed from the decision of the Chair, and submitted it [illegible] which was laid on the table—yeas, 52; nays, 1.

The appeal was laid on the table and the vote was taken on the passage of the joint resolution for the ratification of the amendment, resulting, yeas, 54; nays, none.

Mr. Coffrath and Mr. Davis declined to vote, regarding the proceeding in violation of the State Constitution, which prescribes that seventy-seven members shall constitute a quorum.

The Speaker announced the result, declared the joint resolution adopted by the House of Representatives, and the House adjourned until to-morrow morning.

SENATE.

A call discovered but 32 Senators present. The Lieutenant Governor said no quorum was present.

Mr. Gray moved that the absentees be sent for. Mr. Bradley said it was necessary to know who were absentees before they were sent for. Here followed a lengthy discussion upon the point of who were absentees.

Mr. Bellamy offered a resolution that thirty-two Senators having answered, that being two-thirds of all who claimed seats on this floor, there is a quorum present to do business, and that the Senate proceed accordingly.

The Chair sustained a point of order that the resolution could not be entertained.

A message from the Governor was announced, and the Lieutenant Governor decided that as it had a direct reference to a quorum of the Senate, it is proper to be received. The message announced that fifteen Senators had resigned.

Mr. Bellamy's resolution was again introduced. The chair decided that it was not in order. An appeal was taken. The motion to lay the appeal on the table was rejected—yeas, 8; nays, 24.

A motion was offered that a warrant be drawn to pay the services of O. M. Wilson; when the Lieutenant Governor said the trouble about entertaining it was that the roll call shows no quorum; that it had been decided that 50 Senators should be present to form a quorum, and that nothing can be done without a quorum, and that the Government informs us that we are left with less than two-thirds of this body, and that fact is upon the journal.

A message was received from the House, announcing that the House had concurred in the Senate's amendments to the Specific Appropriation bill, and then adjourned until 9 o'clock tomorrow morning.

MILWAUKEE

Sinking of the Bark H. P. Bridge Near Thunder Bay—Propeller H. E. Paine Ashore at Grand Traverse Bay.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MILWAUKEE, May 14.

Propeller Colorado arrived this forenoon bringing Captain Steadman, two mates and seven men, the crew of the bark H. P. Bridge, sunk by the Colorado on the night of the 12th near Thunder Bay, Lake Huron. The Bridge was loaded with 21,000 bushels of oats, also 65,000 pressed brick, all from this port. The Colorado struck the bark just forward of the mainmast, and cut a hole in her side eight feet deep. The crew of the Bridge saw at a glance that the vessel must sink, and, before the Colorado backed off, they clambered upon her bow and up to her decks. Captain Steadman and his two mates, as soon as they saw the extent of the damage, lowered away the yawl, and shortly after were picked up by the Colorado. The water rushed into the hole in the side of the Bridge, and within an hour she sunk. The Colorado remained by her until she went down, and then stood away for this port.

The Captain of the Fountain City reports the propeller General H. E. Paine ashore at the entrance of Grand Traverse Bay. The Fountain City [illegible] on Wednesday evening. She was then lying broadside on, and appeared to be in bad shape. Her position is an exposed one, and as she has had the benefit of the storm for the past two days there is reason to fear that she has suffered severe damage. The Paine is owned in Racine, and commanded by Captain Brown. No lives lost in either case.

CINCINNATI.

A Victim of the Recent Steamboat Conflagration—Delegates to the Grand Army of the Republic Encampment Take a Steamboat Excursion.

CINCINNATI, May 14.—The corpse of a negro deck hand, named Wright, was found this morning in the hold of the Cheyenne, one of the steamers burned on Wednesday morning.

The Marietta Railroad was assessed to-day by the Auditors of the counties through which it passes.

A large number of the delegates to the Grand Army Encampment remained here and took a steamboat excursion to North Bend. Many citizens accompanied the delegates, who express the highest gratification with the manner in which they have been entertained. General Logan will leave to-morrow. To-night, he and Governor Fairchild, with other distinguished delegates, went to the National Theatre to hear the drummer-boy, now on the stage, under the auspices of the Grand Army of the Republic of this city. They were greeted with applause. One response to a volunteer toast to the colored soldier, at the banquet last night, was by a colored delegate from Lexington, Ky. His reply was one of the happiest made during the evening, and was greeted with tremendous applause.

During the meeting it was decided to have three degrees in the order hereafter.

LOUISVILLE.

Recovery of the Body of One of the Victims of the Ohio River Disaster.

LOUISVILLE, May 14.—Among the victims of the Ohio River steamboat disaster, last December, was Spiegelberg, a Deputy Sheriff of Jefferson County. What was supposed to be his body was found, brought to this city and interred, with imposing ceremonies, by the Masons. This morning, however, the real body of Spiegelberg was found in the river, a short distance from the scene of the disaster, and identified by various papers on his person.

Strike of Brick-Makers.

PEEKSKILL, N. Y., May 14.—Three hundred and twenty-five brickmakers, employed in brick yards in this vicinity, have struck for higher wages. A formidable strike is expected at Haverstraw, to-day, the bosses having reduced their wages, and state that they will not give way. A prominent brick-maker says brick will be sold to-day for less than $10 per thousand. The wages of common laborers have been reduced from $2.50 to $2 per day.

EUROPE.

Serious Election Riots in Paris.

The Danish Minister Raasloeff on the St. Thomas Purchase.

Reinterment of the Remains of Daniel O'Connell.

France.

ELECTION RIOTS IN PARIS.

PARIS, May 14.

Several electoral meetings were dispersed to-day, causing, in some instances, riotous proceedings. A number of sergeants d'ville were badly hurt. Many arrests have been made.

ARRIVAL OF MINISTER WASHBURNE.

E. B. Washburne, the new American Minister to Paris, and J. Berthemy, the French Minister to Washington, who sailed from New York on the 1st inst., in the Pereire, arrived in this city to-day.

Austria.

SPEECH OF THE PRESIDENT AT THE CLOSING OF THE CHAMBERS.

VIENNA, May 14.

On the occasion of closing the Austrian Chamber to-day, the President congratulated the members that the situation of Austria has been greatly improved. He referred with pleasure to the conciliation of Hungary, and the new laws which had been enacted on various subjects, and concluded by saying: "The Emperor protecting it, no peril menaces the constitution if its friends are faithful."

Bavaria.

A CONFERENCE CALLED TO CONSIDER THE QUESTION OF CHURCH VS. STATE.

MUNICH, May 14.

The Bavarian Government has issued a circular note to the governments of France, Austria, Prussia, Baden and Wurtemberg inviting those powers to a conference to be held in this city for the purpose of preserving rights of the State against the Church.

Denmark.

MINISTER RAASLOEFF ON THE ST. THOMAS PURCHASE.

COPENHAGEN, May 14.

At the banquet in this city to-day General Raasloeff, lately Danish Minister to Washington, who was present, made a speech, in which he referred to the sale of the Danish island of the West Indies to the United States Government. He said he had great confidence in the American Senate. When the negotiations were made clear the Senate would not hesitate to ratify the sale. The present delay was entirely owing to the old differences between President Johnson and Congress.

Great Britain.

REVERDY JOHNSON'S FAREWELL.

LONDON, May 13.

Hon. Reverdy Johnson, to-day, sent a despatch to Washington, informing the Secretary of State of his formal withdrawal from the office of Minister to England. After giving in some detail an account of his friendly farewell reception by the Queen, Mr. Johnson says: "This terminates a mission which has been conducted, on my part, with a zeal and fidelity which has fulfilled to the letter the instructions of my government, and which has aimed to protect the rights, preserve the honor and promote the interests of my country."

REINTERMENT OF THE REMAINS OF DANIEL O'CONNELL.

DUBLIN, May 14.

The remains of Daniel O'Connell were to-day reinterred in the cemetery at Glasnevin, near this city, where a splendid mausoleum had been constructed for their reception. The ceremonies were very impressive, and were conducted by Archbishop Cullen. Great crowds of people followed the remains to the tomb, and it is estimated that over 8,000 were present on the grounds. Among the spectators on the occasion were the Rt. Hon. Thomas O'Hagan, Lord Chancellor of Ireland; Messrs. Bellew and Southwell, several Judges, and the Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Councilmen of the city of Dublin.

Spain.

DOINGS IN THE CORTES.

MADRID, May 14.

In the Constitutional Cortes, to-day, the session was mainly occupied in consideration of the question of the future form of government. Senor Orens, one of the leaders of the Republican party, made a long speech in support of his amendment looking to the formation of a federal republic.

MINNESOTA.

The Liquor-Prohibition Movement—Resolutions Adopted by the Grand Lodge of I. O. G. T.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

OWATONNA, Minn., May 13.

The Grand Lodge of I. O. G. T. have got thoroughly at work. To-day the following resolutions have been adopted, and others of a still stronger character are pending:

Resolved, That we, the Grand Lodge of the I. O. G. T. of the State of Minnesota, in Grand Lodge assembled, hereby acknowledge our dependence upon God and our obligations to the cause of humanity.

Resolved, That, in view of such a responsibility, we have been constrained to take issue with the upholders of the [illegible]

Resolved, That we hold that the manufacture and sale of intoxicating liquors as beverages are [illegible] public injury, and should be held as a public crime.

Resolved, That a prohibitory law, far-reaching in its provisions and stringent in its penalties, is our settled purpose.

Resolved, That any political party which shall refuse to aid us in [illegible]

Resolved, That we will not support any man at the polls who does not favor prohibition.

Resolved, That a committee of eleven be appointed to represent the various sections of the State, with full authority to distribute among the people of the State an address setting forth the principles embodied by this body in the above platform, and to explain the action we solicit at the hands of the Legislature, in order to remedy the evils, as speedily as may be, of the grievances which we have been subjected.

The following resolutions are now under discussion:

Resolved, That the said committee be authorized to lay before the conventions of the two political parties a request that they recognize these principles of prohibition, and that should such request [illegible]

Resolved, That if either of the political parties accept of the principles [illegible] party

The following committee was appointed to report [illegible] feasibility of establishing a temperance paper: C. G. Bowdish, H. A. Kimball, William A. Bentley, Dr. Jno. Quigley and O. G. Gould.

An election is now progressing, and the following have been elected: M. D. Bartlett, G. W. C. T.; Mrs. M. A. Mayhew, G. W. V. T.

DIXON.

Republican Delegates Elected to the District Convention.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DIXON, Ill., May 14.

The Lee County Republican Convention met yesterday, and unanimously elected delegates to the District Convention in favor of James K. Edsall for Congress. Mr. Edsall is a gentleman of fine legal attainments, sterling integrity, and a genuine Republican.

PITTSBURGH.

One Person Killed and Two Others Injured by Falling Walls—Libel Suit.

PITTSBURGH, May 14.—A part of the walls of the bonded warehouse of Joseph S. Finch, South Pittsburgh, fell in to-day, burying three men—George Cavin, government storekeeper; David Steel, carpenter, and John Robinson, foreman—in the ruins. Steel and Robinson were taken out severely, but not fatally injured. Cavin has not yet been extricated, but is alive and able to converse. About 200 barrels of whiskey were destroyed.

Mr. Cavin has since died.

John W. Pittock, proprietor, and Joseph Mills, editor, of the Pittsburgh Leader, were to-day held to bail to answer a charge of libel preferred by Mr Ford, member of the Pennsylvania Legislature. The suit is based on a charge of the Leader, that Mr. Ford's vote was in the market when he was in Harrisburgh.

PEORIA.

Sentence for Attempted Murder—Railroad Subscription—Supposed Abduction of a Child by Gypsies—Weather.

PEORIA, May 14.—Newkirk, the man who attempted to [illegible] father-in-law, Parnell, at Princeville, some time [illegible] has been sentenced by the Circuit Court to ten years' imprisonment. Parnell is recovering.

On Tuesday, Delavan, Tazewell County, voted by a large majority to subscribe $15,000 to the stock of the Pekin, Lincoln & Decatur Railway.

About a week ago a little girl named Frederick, while at a school picnic, suddenly and mysteriously disappeared, and no clue to her whereabouts has yet been found. The supposition is that she was carried off by a strolling band of gypsies now infesting this locality. No notice of the affair was taken at first, but her continual absence gives a just cause for alarm.

The streets are in very bad condition owing to the recent heavy rains. Weather cool.

The Pennsylvania Coal Miners' Strike.

SCRANTON, Pa., May 14.—The coal miners' strike has extended nearly around Wilkesbarre, and to some mines in the vicinity of Pittston. Fully one-half of 30,000 miners of the whole anthracite region have now quit work. No formal demand for increase of wages, nor any statement of grievances have been made, and the miners don't seem to have a clear idea why they have abandoned work.

The miners of large companies around Scranton and Carbondale have not yet quit work, and continuance of the strike largely depends upon their action. In case of their refusal, the strike will last but a few days.

Serious accidents occurred yesterday in the collieries near South Wilkesbarre and Hyde Park, by which nine miners were severely injured, some fatally.

ALLENTOWN, May 14.—In consequence of the strike in the coal regions, the Lehigh Valley Railroad Company have already withdrawn six coal trains from their road, and the men employed thereon have been discharged.

Cotton Prospects.

CHARLESTON, May 14.—Accounts from all parts of this State represent the upland cotton crop as very seriously injured by recent cold weather, in many cases rendering replanting necessary. The Sea Island crops look promising.

Obituary.

PHILADELPHIA, May 14.—Wm. Taylor, one of the oldest and most respected provision merchants of this city, died this morning, aged 62.

Trotting at Washington, D. C.

WASHINGTON, May 14.—There was a large attendance at the National Course, yesterday, to witness the trot between Mountain Maid, of Philadelphia, and Star of the West, of Chicago, for a purse of $1,000. Mountain Maid won the third heat by a length, the fourth by two lengths. Star won the second heat by half a neck. The first heat was a dead heat. James Rockey, of Louisville, and Bashaw, of Baltimore, were entered but withdrawn. Time, 2:30¼, 2:30½, 2:29¾, 2:34¼, 2:32.

HATS AND CAPS.

HATS, HATS, HATS.

Stryker & Barnes, THE LEADING HATTERS OF THE WEST, Have the Best Stock of HATS to be found in this city. Cor. Washington and Clark.

CAPT. JINKS. *The Latest Novelty in the Hat Line, at* BISHOP & BARNES', *Fashionable Hatters*, 115 Lake-st.

THE CELEBRATED 4-oz. French Gossamer **Silk Hat,** The perfection of Silk Hats, light, elegant, durable, always to be had of us. UNDRESS HATS, Some new styles just received, in light and dark colors. A fine line of STRAW GOODS just opened, at BARSTOW'S, 101 Randolph-st.

FASHIONABLE **HATS!** New Styles, RECEIVED DAILY BY J. A. Smith & Co., 98 State-st.

STRYKER & BARNES, The Leading Hatters of the West, Have a Full Stock of their 3 1-2 OUNCE GOSSAMER DRESS SILK HAT, The Lightest and Best Hats Made. Cor. Washington and Clark.

AMIDON **HATS!** AT BISHOP & BARNES', *Fashionable Hatters*, 115 Lake-st.

DUNLAP! The Dress Silk Hats of this celebrated Broadway and Fifth Avenue Hatter always to be had of us. BREWSTER, Hatter, SHERMAN HOUSE.

LIGHT AND TASTY Gossamer Dress Hats. WEIGHT ONLY 4 OZ. Manufactured by STEWART & WIGHTMAN, 82 WASHINGTON-ST.

A NEW AND FULL STOCK OF YOUNG MEN'S NOBBY HATS, Stryker & Barnes Cor. Washington and Clark.

Head Dress! Our stock of the above comprises all that is new and stylish, and contains a variety so great that no taste can fail to be suited. BREWSTER, Hatter, SHERMAN HOUSE.

MASONIC NOTICES.

Masonic. Special Communication of HESPERIA LODGE No. 411, A. F. & A. M., THIS EVENING at half-past 7 o'clock. Work on M. M. Degree. G. H. FELTON, Secretary.

Masonic. WM. B. WARREN LODGE, No. 209, F. & A. M. There will be a Special Communication of this Lodge, at Oriental Hall, THIS (Saturday) EVENING, at 8 o'clock. Work on the Third Degree. Visitors cordially invited. LOUIS A. KORMENDY, Secretary.

CLOTHING.

BOYS' Clothing! A full stock just received for Spring and Summer wear, at COLLINS', 74 RANDOLPH-ST.

FOR SALE.

500,000 Brick For Sale, AT LOW FIGURES. By R. S. SMITH, Room 8, No. 53 Dearborn-st.

DAIRY BUTTER. I want the Butter from one hundred First Premium Dairies. Address, for particulars, RICHARDS, Commission Butter House, 186 and 188 South Water-st., Chicago, Ill.

SACKS, TWINE AND BAGS. *Wool Sacks, Wool Twine, Ham Sacks, Flour Sacks, Seamless Grain Bags,* FOR SALE BY J. & H. CHAPMAN, 129 South Water-st.

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL. J. GREENHOOD has removed to 46 North State-st., where he has opened a first-class Meat and Vegetable Market, and will sell at the lowest possible rates.

ARTIFICIAL STONE.

FREAR'S ARTIFICIAL STONE.

We copy the following article upon the Frear Artificial Stone from the Chippewa Union and Times. This is the stone of which the elegant, five-story building of the Mutual Life Insurance Company of this city is constructed, and is being extensively used by builders. We deem the establishment of the manufactory in this city as one of the most important enterprises ever undertaken here: Editor Union and Times:

As this kind of stone has been introduced and is still used extensively for building purposes in a great variety of forms, and as it will, henceforth be manufactured in Chippewa and Eau Claire Counties, I deem it proper to present to the inquiring mind and those interested such information as I have acquired in a variety of ways during the last forty years, in which time my profession and business have been such as to call my attention closely to the principles and philosophy of the mechanism of nature and art.

The first queries arising in the minds of those unacquainted with any compound forming artificial stone, are; why does this succeed, while others have failed? will it stand severe heat? will it stand the test of severe frost? will it answer for cellar walls where it is wet? To these queries I answer, that for many years I have used the principal ingredients of which this stone is compounded, and I know that in water it sets to a degree of firmness very difficult to separate. I have also seen specimens that were exposed to freezing, thawing and wet, during the winter, without the least appearance of disintegration of particles; and I have kept it burning for two hours and then plunged it into cold water without breaking the union of particles. This is proof positive that this stone will stand extreme cold; because by extreme heating and sudden immersion in water, steam is generated, and the expansion brought to bear upon the particles is fully equal to that produced by hard freezing. Yet (as no doubt can be entertained of the power of steam or frost to separate bodies or disintegrate particles, where enough of either can be produced to overbalance the adhesion of particles), this stone being made under a pressure sufficient to unite the particles so closely as to render it so nearly impervious to water or steam as to keep it safe from the explosive effects of either element, this strong adhesion directs our attention at once to this fact, that all works of art must conform strictly to the principles of the works of nature, or we cannot succeed. By so conforming to nature's laws, many of its ingredients are used successfully for our benefit; for instance, steam, iron and the various other minerals; also, electricity, a thing little understood until recently, and yet which proves to be the power through whose agency all matter, animate and inanimate, is grown, sustained, and kept in its proper sphere and motion. This is a subject upon which volumes might be written without exhausting it, but I can here only touch upon general principles known to science and experience, to explain the desired point.

This, then, may be easily understood: that all organized bodies, from a world down to the animalcule, are made up principally of globules or particles, each organism having its centre of gravity, and each being adhered to a greater organism, which, under finite vision, appears to terminate in the sun, to whose influence all other bodies seem to be subjected. The power of electricity in each organism grows strong as it nears its centre, uniting particles where a contiguity of them favors it, and forming them into gold, silver, iron, rock, etc., etc. This process in natural progress is slow, augmented only as the winds waft to the growing mass such particles as adhere to it by the polar attraction of electricity passing through it. Other particles, possessing only the negative qualities of the mass, again pass away. Thus it must be, whether globules are brought together by the slow process of nature, or compounded by art, the particles must contain the requisite positive and negative poles, through which electricity acts as an adherent; otherwise the particles being all positive or all negative, they will be as grains of sand, inert, or repel each other.

This is the whole secret of the success of Mr. Frear. He has compounded certain particles and chemicals, which, from the moment they come into contact, begin to acquire a steadily increasing density and firmness, until the compound far surpasses in strength any stone cut for building purposes, a fact clearly shown by comparative tests that have been made. The Frear stone, by trial at the Navy Yard in Washington, duly attested by W. R. Reese, Esq., Inspector of Ordnance, shows that a cube 1½ inch square, sustained a pressure of 9,000 pounds without crushing, which would amount to 600 tons to the cubic foot, a pressure quite sufficient for any building purpose.

C. P. COLEMAN, Architect and Builder.

FREAR STONE Manufacturing Co. Office, 89 Dearborn-st., Chicago. This Company is prepared to furnish on call Window Caps and Sills, of all sizes, and in 30 Different Styles, Door Sills, Water Tables, Keystones of all Sizes. ORNAMENTAL STONE WORK, ASHLARS, PLAIN AND RUSTIC EDGE, Mantels, &c. At prices far below cut-stone work, and equal in all respects. J. M. WILSON, Pres't. C. HOLLAND, Vice Pres't. J. R. DICKINSON, Sec'y. J. H. WOODWORTH, Treasurer. G. A. FREAR, Superintendent.

THE FINE ARTS.

AT 51 STATE-ST., **O'BRIEN** Has a MUCH LARGER STORE, with plenty of light; has INCREASED HIS STOCK FIFTY PER CENT, in which will be found a hundred new and beautiful gems; and, what is better still, has a MORE NUMEROUS and FINER CLASS OF CUSTOM. His old patrons are invited to call as often as they will, and feast their eyes upon the thousands of beautiful gems on exhibition, and also provide themselves with a copy of his NEW BOOK, "HOME AND ITS ORNAMENTS," A Rambling Dissertation on the Beauties and Pleasures of Popular Art. Price, 10 cents. 51 STATE-ST.

BILLIARDS.

BILLIARDS. Opening of Wm. Allen's New York Billiard Hall, 160 West Randolph-st., SATURDAY EVENING May 15. PROF. CARME and several other professionals will be in attendance.

MILLINERY.

MILLINERY. A new and elegant assortment of misses' and ladies' hats, at MRS. STOUGHTON'S, No. 28 Washington-st.

FURS PRESERVED.

CEDAR CAMPHOR For Moths. Sold by Druggists everywhere. THEOD. A. HARRIS, Boston, $1.2, $1, 50c.

MASS MEETING.

GRAND LABOR **Mass Meeting.** MR. RICHARD TREVELLICK, The well-known Labor Union orator will address the mechanics of Chicago, under the auspices of the Trades Assembly, at Burlington Hall, corner of Sixteenth and State-sts., on Saturday Evening, May 15, at 8 o'clock. Copies of the Mechanic's Lien Law, recently passed by the Legislature, will be distributed free, previous to the lecture. Let there be a rousing turnout.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

MRS. STOWE'S NEW NOVEL. *Published This Day:* Oldtown Folks, BY HARRIET BEECHER STOWE. Author of "Uncle Tom's Cabin," "Agnes of Sorrento," etc. 1 vol. 12 mo. 608 pages. $2.00.

This is the first novel written by Mrs. Stowe since 1862, and is the only one of her stories except "Dred" that has appeared first in book form. It is entirely new, no part having been previously published. It is a story of New England life, and embraces a great variety of original and striking characters. Mrs. Stowe is perfectly familiar with all phases of New England character, and depicts most graphically the mode of life, the style of thought, and the manner of expression of the time to which her story belongs. She brings before us the stately Parson Lothrop and Lady Lothrop, who by virtue of their position were considered the temporal and spiritual superiors of everybody in the parish; Sam Lawson, the village do-nothing, and his wife Hepsy, a gnarly, compact, efficient little pepper-box of a woman; Aunt Keziah, the homeliest and kindest woman in Oldtown, a princess enchanted behind a hedge of ragged and unsightly thorns; Aunt Lois, whose happiness was imperfect if other people were not happy, only they must be happy on her pattern and in her way; good Deacon Badger, whose calm, serene, benignant figure was a sort of benediction as he sat in his pew of a Sunday; Uncle Liakim, a nervous, generous-hearted man who took special pains to bring to church all the "dry, forlorn, tremulous specimens of female mortality" in Oldtown and vicinity; Asphyxia Smith, a working-machine, always wound up and going; Ellery Davenport, a grandson of Jonathan Edwards, a gentleman of varied accomplishments and fascinating manners, yet able to "lie as innocently and sweetly and prettily as a French woman"; Debby Kittery, loyal to King George, and "the true Church;" Rev. Dr. Moses Stern, to whom "an austere, inflexible, grand indifference to all things earthly seemed to give the prestige and dignity of a supernatural being"; and many other striking figures drawn from life. The author says: "My studies have been taken from real characters, real scenes, and real incidents. And some of those things in the story which may appear most romantic and like fiction are simple renderings and applications of facts."

It is believed that New England life of sixty years ago has never before been so faithfully or graphically delineated as in this book. The descriptions of Oldtown, its old meeting-house, Easter-Sunday, the way Thanksgiving Day was kept at Oldtown, the kidnapper's raid, the revival, and numberless other scenes and incidents; the humor and pathos, the subtle and deep human tenderness of the story give it a fascination which the readers of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" and "The Minister's Wooing" will recognize with delight.

For sale by all Booksellers. Sent postpaid on receipt of price by the Publishers. FIELDS, OSGOOD & CO., Boston.

PIANOS.

New 7-Octave Pianos FOR $225, AT $225, REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, 47 & 49 DEARBORN-ST., CHICAGO. The Largest Piano Rooms in the United States. This House Agent for no Piano. Pianos from a Score of Makers. Over 200 Pianos to select from. Prices, from $225 to $2,000. 7-octave Rosewood Piano for $225. 7-octave Rosewood Piano for $250. 7-octave Rosewood Piano, Carved, for $275. 7-octave Rosewood Piano, Carved, for $300. AT REED'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC, CHICAGO.

FINANCIAL.

Stocks and Bonds. $200,000 Bonds issued by Towns in Henry, Stark and Peoria Counties, Illinois, 10 to 20 years, interest 10 per cent, payable annually, in sums of $500 and $1,000. Offered at 90c. No better security on the market than these Bonds. The Towns are free from debt. A statement of the condition of each Town, from the County Clerk, can be seen at our office. $20,000 School Bonds, interest 10 per cent, 1 or 2 years. Offered at par. District only 5 miles south of Court House, in Chicago. $7,500 Lumbermen's Insurance Stock at par. In lots of 20, 25, 50 or 75 shares. $20,000 Mercantile Building Stock at a price that nets 17 per cent per annum. Dividends every 60 days. FIELD, KING & CO., First National Bank Building, Basement, COR. STATE & WASHINGTON-STS.

MONEY TO LOAN. 1. On CHICAGO REAL ESTATE, in sums of $3,000 and upwards. 2. On ILLINOIS FARMS, in sums of $1,000 and upwards. 3. PURCHASE MONEY MORTGAGES always wanted. 4. LARGE LOANS A SPECIALTY. SHIPHERD, SWEET & CO., 155 & 157 LaSalle-st.

$1,000 TO LOAN On undoubted real estate security, for one, two, or three years. GEO. WILLARD, Attorney, Room 1, 76 LaSalle-st.

NOTICE. The undersigned, having dissolved his connection with the firm of Field, King & Co., will continue the Real Estate and Loaning business at the old stand, No. 115 Dearborn-st. Especial attention will be given to making Loans and the purchase of Commercial Paper. L. A. WILLARD, 115 Dearborn-st.

ICE CREAM FREEZERS.

'Packer's' Double Action COG-WHEEL Ice Cream Freezers, WITH OR WITHOUT FLY-WHEELS. Wholesale and Retail. Fluting Machines, Clothes Mangles, Refrigerators, Ice Boxes, Laundry Stoves and Utensils, and all Kinds of House Furnishing Goods. DALTON & CO., 71 Lake-st.

PLANTS.

PLANTS. A splendid lot of Plants, in flower, down this morning at EDGAR SANDERS' Flower Store, 100 Madison-st.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING. The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the INTERNATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY will be held at the office of the company on Wednesday May 19, at 3 o'clock p. m. EDWARDS W. PORTER, Secretary.

REAL ESTATE.

GREAT ANNUAL SALE AT AUCTION, Of Three Million Dollars' Worth of Choice CHICAGO REAL ESTATE, At Farwell Hall, Commencing Thursday, May 20, at 10 o'clock a. m., consisting in part as follows:

5,500 feet, east and west front, on the Drexel-av. Boulevard. Said Boulevard is to be improved at once. Lots 50x200 feet to 20-foot alley.

1,200 feet, on the western portion of the Great South Side Park nearest to the city. Lots 50x180, to wide alley.

600 feet, east front, on the north end of the Great Lake Shore Park. A most beautiful piece of property. To be sold in large lots.

1,500 feet on Kankakee-av. Boulevard, beginning at its north end, at Douglas-place, or Thirty-fifth-st.

3,000 feet on Cottage Grove-av., all between the City Limits and the Park, in 25-foot lots.

4,000 feet front on Vincennes, Charles and other avenues, between the two great Boulevards, mostly fine grove property.

3,000 feet choice grove lots on the avenues, east of Drexel-av. Boulevard, and all near Kenwood Station. Most beautiful property.

1,000 Lots in the southwestern environs of the city, on and near the Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard. A great opportunity for ALL classes, especially CLERKS, to secure a choice lot for a future home, or as a profitable investment of their surplus earnings. THE BEST SAVINGS BANK in the world. Anybody who can raise from $30 to $50 can secure one of these lots at this sale, which in a few years will be worth thousands of dollars. This property also lies near the proposed route for the Great Calumet Ship Canal. Laboring men and mechanics would do well to make a note of this and govern themselves accordingly. A portion of these lots will be sold in the evening, together with twenty-five lots in Judge Davis' Subdivision, to accommodate laboring men and clerks.

8 ten-acre blocks on the Fifty-fifth-st. Boulevard, to be sold by the block or half block. A rare chance for capitalists.

30 lots on Harrison and Tyler-sts., between Throop-st. and Centre-av. A central and beautiful location in the West Division of the city.

INSIDE BUSINESS LOTS.

87½ feet, east front, on the corner of Wells and Jackson-sts., with buildings.

80 feet on State-st., near Harmon and Peck-courts; two choice 40-feet business lots.

Several business lots on Cottage Grove-av., near Twenty-ninth-st., in the Myrick tract.

Five choice business lots on the corner of Canal and Harrison-sts., with an east front on Canal-st.

8 choice lots on Harrison-st., next west of above.

All of which property is more fully described in our pamphlet, which contains a map of the city, and plats of the property to be sold, and can be obtained at our office free of charge. Also large plats of the property can be seen by calling at our office, No. 128 Washington-st.

TITLE GOOD.

TERMS OF SALE on all of the above property is as follows: 10 per cent on day of sale; 20 per cent in 30 days; 20 per cent in 60 days, and balance in 1 and 2 years, with interest at 8 per cent per annum, payable annually.

CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., No. 128 Washington-st., Chicago, Ill.

AUCTION SALE OF Valuable Real Estate AT KANSAS CITY, MO., On Monday, 17th Day of May, 1869. Will be sold at public auction, to the best bidder, without reserve, the property known as Hurck's Subdivision of the Guinotte Tract, [illegible] Kansas City, containing about 140 acres, and subdivided into tracts of from one to ten acres each. [illegible] Plats of the land are prepared and can be had by calling on or addressing the undersigned. TERMS OF SALE—One-third cash, balance in one and two years, with 8 per cent interest. Ten dollars will be required upon bidding off each lot. Title perfect. No incumbrance of any kind. DAN'L H. DONOVAN & SON, 312 Washington-av., St. Louis. VAUGHAN & DONNELLY, Kansas City, Mo.

FOR SALE, FOR A FEW DAYS ONLY, A Fine Two-story and Brick Basement Residence, No. 1164 INDIANA-AV., East front, just south of Twenty-fifth-st. Contains 11 rooms, besides large halls, closets and bathroom, four marble mantels, marble-top washstands, hot and cold water, and all modern conveniences; large barn and wood-house. For the extremely Low Figure of $10,500. For particulars, inquire at office of CLARKE, LAYTON & CO., 128 WASHINGTON-ST., Or, after 6 o'clock p. m., of GEO. R. CLARKE, next door south of the property.

GENERAL NOTICES.

CAUTION. I herewith caution everybody not to buy SPECTACLES From peddlers, who are pretending to act as my agents, as I am not responsible for such acts committed. I have no agent outselling at retail, but will be happy to supply those wanting glasses at my store, 117 Randolph-st., under Wood's Museum. J. G. LANGGUTH, Optician.

Carpenters & Joiners, Attention. All who want to save time and material will please call at No. 81 Dearborn-st., Room 7, and examine HIGGINS' RAFTER AND BRACE RULE. The greatest invention of the age. Office open till 9:30 p. m.

NOTICE. S. Layton has removed his Real Estate Office from No. 100 Monroe to Room 3, Otis Block, southwest corner of LaSalle and Madison-sts.

BLONDE OR GOLDEN HAIR Produced by a few applications of ROBARE'S AUREOLINE, PARISIAN GOLDEN DYE. Solely imported by J. C. RUSHTON, Broadway, corner of Twenty-fifth-st., N. Y.

The Way to Get a Good Watch at Half Price. New and second-hand Watches, Jewelry, Violins, &c., for sale at half the usual price. Old Watches taken in exchange for new. Call soon, as money must be raised to pay advances. Office 240 East Madison-st., east of Market.

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED ORGANIST, Formerly of New York City, wishes a situation in Chicago. Will go as Organist and Director, or Organist only. Address ORGANIST, Milwaukee P. O.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED.

OSAGE ORANGE SEED FOR SALE BY A. M. WRIGHT & CO., 138 & 140 Kinzie-st.

REAL ESTATE.

BUY YOURSELF A RESIDENCE LOT, ON MONDAY NEXT, NEAR THE SOUTH SIDE PARK And Easy of Access. Dummy Trains Every Hour, on State-st. and on the Rock Island R. R. will TAKE YOU TO THE PROPERTY. THE LOTS FRONT ON STATE-ST., BURNSIDE-ST., BUTTERFIELD-ST., RANSOM-ST., WENTWORTH-AV., SHURTLEFF-ST., BUDDAN-ST. BETWEEN Fortieth and Forty-third-sts. SALE PEREMPTORY, AT 2 1-2 O'CLOCK, By WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Nos. 5, 7, 9 and 11 Randolph-st. EVERY LOT WILL BE SOLD.

LOT 77x170. No. 838 PRAIRIE-AV., LARGE BRICK HOUSE, Between Sixteenth and Eighteenth-sts., one of the finest Lots and Residences on this avenue, east front, can be purchased at a great bargain. For further particulars, apply to FIELD, KING & CO., First National Bank Building, basement, corner State and Washington-sts.

GO AND SEE RAVENSWOOD! All Accommodation Trains Stop There. The Evanston Accommodation Runs EVERY DAY, Leaving the depot at 1:20 p. m., and returning at 4 p. m., giving about two hours to view the grounds. Fare, $7.20 per hundred rides. HODGES & VAN ALLEN, 122 Madison-st.

WEST MADISON-ST. PROPERTY. Lot 125x125 feet on north side of West Madison-st. east of Southwestern-av. and Union Park. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

PARK-AV. $9,000 will buy a good brick house, on a 25 foot lot, by paying $800 down; balance easy. Good lot taken in part pay. GEO. H. HESS, 151 Clark-st.

CLOTHIERS.

BROOKS BROTHERS, CLOTHIERS, NEW YORK, Have Removed from Corner of Grand-st. and Broadway to No. 44 East Fourteenth-st., SOUTH UNION SQUARE.

TO RENT.

TO RENT, In New Tribune Building, Fire-Proof Stores or Rooms, Fronting on Dearborn and Madison-sts., suitable for Banking or Insurance business. Apply to WM. C. DOW, No. 116 LaSalle-st.

TO RENT. Stores Nos. 118 and 120 (connecting) Washington-st. Thirty-four feet front, two double doors and three large plate glass windows. Also, two very fine rooms, suitable for law offices. Rent moderate. Apply to CHARLES GOODMAN, 120 Washington-st.

TO RENT. Stores 38 & 40 LaSalle-st. Now occupied by J. B. Shay. Also, Store 53 LaSalle-st. Apply to WM. C. DOW, 116 LaSalle-st.

COATS' THREAD.

CAUTION! TO THE TRADE, AND TO CONSUMERS OF J. & P. COATS' Best Six-Cord Thread! A counterfeit, or rough fac-simile of their trade-mark upon the wrappers of thread, is in circulation, and may be readily detected by comparison with the genuine. The black and gold labels upon the spools are larger than the genuine. The white labels bearing the name of "Andrew Coats, General Agent for the United States," are roughly cut out by hand. The spurious article, having been smuggled into the U. S., is also liable to seizure by the customs. All dealing in Thread with these Forged Labels will be prosecuted by J & P. Coats. JOHN & HUGH AUCHINCLOSS, Sole Agents in New York, for J. & P. COATS.

CLOTHES WRINGER.

UNIVERSAL Clothes Wringer. The only Wringer which has the Patent Stop, to prevent the cogs from entirely separating. "It really merits all the good that can be said of it."—Moore's Rural New Yorker. "The Universal 'the Best.'"—(Am. Agriculturist. Sold by dealers generally. R. C. BROWNING, General Agent, 32 Cortlandt-st., New York. Jas. R. Rice, Manufacturers' Ag't, 171 LAKE-ST., CHICAGO.

TO CALIFORNIA.

UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD OPEN. Trains run daily, from Omaha to Promontory City, connecting with Central Pacific trains for Sacramento. Steamers run in direct connection, from Sacramento to San Francisco. Time from Omaha to Promontory City, 50 hours. Time from Promontory City to Sacramento, 41 hours. Time from Sacramento to San Francisco, 12 hours. Total time Omaha to San Francisco, 4 days, 10 hours. [illegible] WEBSTER SNYDER, Gen'l Sup't, Omaha, Neb. JOHN HART, Gen'l Travelling Agent, 72 LaSalle-st., Chicago, Ill. Chicago, May 10, 1869.

OVERLAND TO CALIFORNIA. Great Reduction in Time. ONLY ONE DAY'S STAGING BETWEEN NEW YORK AND SAN FRANCISCO. SEVEN DAYS' TRAVEL FROM THE MISSOURI RIVER TO THE PACIFIC OCEAN. For Through Tickets and full particulars apply at the principal Railroad Offices.

ROOFING MATERIAL.

ROOFING. AUTCALT'S ELASTIC JOINT IRON ROOFING. Unequaled for Economy, Durability, Elegance and Convenience. For sale by F. N. ATKINSON & CO., 13 State-st.

FURNISHING GOODS.

New Goods! J. C. MOOAR Is now opening one of the finest stocks of Gents' Furnishing Goods Ever offered the Trade in this market. Having purchased the Entire Stock of J. J. Whitehouse & Co., I am now prepared to offer Goods at Greatly Reduced Prices. Close cash buyers are invited to call and examine. I shall allow no house to undersell me. Come and see for yourselves. Gents' Linen Collars from 60 cents to $1 per dozen. Paper Collars at manufacturers' prices. 62 LAKE-ST., cor. STATE.

MUSICAL FESTIVAL.

"LET US HAVE PEACE." GRAND National Peace Jubilee AND MUSICAL FESTIVAL, TO BE HELD IN THE CITY OF BOSTON, JUNE 15, 16, 17, 18 & 19, 1869, To commemorate the restoration of Peace Throughout the Land. THE COLISEUM In which the Jubilee is to be held will afford seats or accommodations for nearly FIFTY THOUSAND PERSONS, and the scene of Musical Entertainments will include oratorio performances by the GREATEST CHORUS Ever organized in any part of the world, made up of Musical Societies from all sections of the country, and TWENTY THOUSAND CHILDREN from the public schools, with an Orchestra of ONE THOUSAND INSTRUMENTS, Comprising many of the principal Bands and best Musicians in the United States. DISTINGUISHED GUESTS From all sections of the Union, including NATIONAL AND STATE OFFICIALS, will participate in the Jubilee, and the citizens of Boston will be prepared to extend those hospitalities and attentions to visitors from abroad [illegible] The following scale of prices has been established: Single Admission, with secured seats, $5 and $3, according to location. Single Admission without secured seats, $2. Season Ticket—transferable—admitting three persons to all the entertainments given in the Coliseum during the season, $100. The sale of seats will commence at the Boston Music Hall, Monday, May 31. Orders for seats, accompanied with the money, may be transmitted by music dealers throughout the country, or by mail or express, directed to A. P. PECK, Ticket Agent, Boston Music Hall, Boston, Mass. Per order of the Executive Committee. HENRY G. PARKER, Secretary.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

1856. 1869. Murry Nelson & Co., COMMISSION MERCHANTS SINCE 1856. 159 Washington-st., Chicago. MURRY NELSON, E. R. STEVENS, S. S. LARMINI.

FURNITURE.

A. L. HALE & BRO., FURNITURE, 10, 12, 14, and 16 North Canal-st.

BANKERS.

JAMES ROBB, KING & CO., BANKERS, 56 WALL-ST., NEW YORK. Letters of Credit for Travellers. DRAW SIGHT EXCHANGE ON PARIS, [illegible] Sterling Bills, at sight and 60 days, on the CITY BANK and Messrs. ROBERT BENSON & CO., London. Collections made, Deposits received, and Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at the New York Stock Exchange.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

DISSOLUTION. The firm of MORTON & CHASE is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Accounts and notes made payable to said firm must be paid to either partner. The books of the late firm retained at the office, south end of Halsted-st. bridge. GEO. C. MORTON. D. F. CHASE. Chicago, May 10, 1869.

SUCCESSORS. D. F. CHASE & BROTHER having bought the stock of lumber lately owned by Morton & Chase, will continue the business at the old yard. [illegible] D. F. CHASE & BROTHER. South end of Halsted-st. bridge.

DISSOLUTION. The firm of WALLACE & JOHNSON is this day dissolved by mutual consent. H. E. WALLACE. W. W. JOHNSON. May 13, 1869.

COPARTNERSHIP. The undersigned have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name and style of WALLACE, JOHNSON & CO., for the transaction of General Commission Business. H. E. WALLACE. W. W. JOHNSON. A. M. HENDERSON.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

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PROPOSALS.

Headquarters Military Division of the Missouri, OFFICE CHIEF QUARTERMASTER, CHICAGO, Ill., April [illegible], 1869. SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until 12 m., Saturday, the 15th day of May, 1869, for the transportation of government troops and supplies during the fiscal year [illegible] [illegible] By order of the Quartermaster General. D. H. RUCKER, Assistant Quartermaster General U. S. A., Chief Quartermaster, Military Div. of the Missouri.

INFORMATION WANTED.

MURDER. Information is wanted of the whereabouts of DONALD MACFARLAND, who was at Morgan, in the Cutler Division of the C. & [illegible] [illegible]

The Tribune.

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SATURDAY, MAY 15, 1869.

THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

England is gradually comprehending the consequences of her connivance with the American rebellion. During the war she stood upon her dignity and resented as insults our protests against her bad faith, and ridiculed the idea that she was incurring a liability which she would eventually have to meet. British lawyers decided that the British Government had acted properly, and Earl Russell indignantly informed Mr. Seward or Mr. Adams that Great Britain would never submit to any authority the question whether the British Government had faithfully executed British laws. When the war closed, and the United States had an army of a million of armed veterans in the field, and a thoroughly equipped navy afloat, the tone of the British Government was modified, and we were saluted with a torrent of those stereotype professions of friendship and kindness, which, because of their notorious hollowness, no longer deceive any person in this country. Mr. Reverdy Johnson during his recent season of feasting reciprocated all these expressions of amity to such an extent as to disgust the people of both countries, who now pretty generally understand that there is no such thing as political friendship between the American Republic and the British Government. Between the people of the United States and the people of England, Ireland and Scotland there are many and strong ties of a social and commercial character; but politically there is a strong and well-defined antagonism between the two nations. England has not had a friend among the nations of the earth for many centuries. Her policy has never risen above pure selfishness, and while her sword has enforced submission, it has always been at the cost of friendship and respect.

There has never been anything in the national intercourse of Great Britain with the United States that has tended to build up a friendship on our part; extreme arrogance and insufferable contumely have marked her policy, which at last was crowned during the rebellion by her open connivance in the attempt to destroy the American Union.

Great Britain has the right to regulate her own policy. She has the right to be mean or magnanimous, as to her may seem best. She had the right to sympathize with the rebels, and to give her moral support to their cause; her government was at liberty to predict and wish for the separation of the United States, and to prepare for new alliances in case of such a result of the rebellion. But Great Britain had no right to place upon the high seas a navy of British vessels to bear the rebel flag. Having done this act, she is responsible pecuniarily for all the material damage committed upon the property of the American people by those cruisers. That damage is represented under the general term of the Alabama claims, and Great Britain refuses to pay.

There is but one course to pursue. To attempt by diplomacy to give substance to the floating, dreamy, insubstantial claim of a thousand millions of dollars for outrages upon our feelings, and for moral support given to the rebellion, is an absurdity, an adherence to which only weakens our real claim in the eyes of the world, and justifies the delay and the refusal to pay. We hope our government will make no claim beyond what the strict letter of the law warrants, and that it will demand that that claim be paid promptly and to the last penny. There should be neither undignified threats, nor pusillanimous declarations that, if it be not paid, we will wait our opportunity, and in the day of British trouble take revenge and pay at the same time. Let us make a demand, of the justice of which there is no dispute, and, in case it be refused, proceed to collect the money at once.

OUR CITY PAVEMENTS.

Chicago, which was the first city to apply the Nicolson pavement, ought not to be behind her slower Eastern cotemporaries in adopting the latest improvements for rendering it durable and, in the long run, economical. Many of the pavements laid down here within a few years have been laid in the most flimsy manner, partly to avoid the claims of the Nicolson patent and partly from a wasteful system of low-priced extravagance. All of them are laid without saturation, and are imperfect in many other respects. In New York, Brooklyn and Boston the wooden pavements have been brought to a much higher state of perfection than here, and seem destined to supersede the best Russ, Belgian and even iron pavements, by their greater durability as well as ease and quietness of travel. The regular mode of laying the pavement there is to prepare the grade several inches deep of sand and gravel, and lay thereon either two or three layers of boards, crossing each other at right angles and diagonally to the course of the street. Each of these layers, which are often three in number, is saturated thoroughly on both sides with the oil of coal tar, prepared on the spot and swept over the boards as they are laid down until they have absorbed all they will hold. Then the pavement blocks, about six inches in depth, and thoroughly saturated, are laid, with the intervening strip, which is always inserted there, though frequently omitted here, coming up about three inches, leaving the remaining space up to the top of the blocks to be filled in with gravel and the oil of coal tar, tightly wedged and driven in and pounded down. Every part of the work is, of course, firmly nailed.

But perhaps the most finished form of the wooden pavement is the new pavement laid about six months ago in Wall street, in front of the Custom House. This consists of sections about 2½ feet in width by 3 feet in length, formed by interlocking some eight to twelve blocks prepared and grooved so as to dovetail firmly together without being nailed at all. All these blocks are either saturated in liquid oil of coal tar or subjected to a steaming process, whereby the juices of the wood which promote decomposition are expelled, and the vaporized oil of coal tar is injected into and thoroughly through all the pores of the wood. The advantages of laying the blocks in sections are that it does not require any cell-boards or cross-layers under them, the sections resting directly on the gravel, and that consequently the pavement can be more easily taken up to get at sewers, mains or gas, or to change the grade or repair the pavement itself. It does not require the tearing up of the whole pavement from curb to curb, but every section may be taken up separately.

Again, though the sections fit so tightly that the pavement is, for all practical purposes, water-tight, and as nearly tight as the best laid Nicolson, yet, whatever water does get into the pavement is not held in it as by the cell-boards of the Nicolson, without chance of escape, but passes directly into the gravel. This lessens the effect of the water to destroy the pavement by freezing and rotting. This pavement is slightly more expensive than the Nicolson, but now that some of the flimsier of our wooden pavements are giving out and a good deal of new paving must be done, those having it in hand would do well to avoid squandering fresh supplies of money on the various parodies of the Nicolson pavement in vogue, and either get the genuine article or something better.

THE PURCHASE OF THE ERIE CANAL.

A few days ago we commented upon a bill now pending before Congress, introduced by the member from Buffalo, proposing to appropriate $8,500,000 to enlarge the Erie and Oswego Canals. We called attention to the fact that the State of New York has 800 miles of other canals which were unproductive; that the net revenues of the entire canals of the State were $5,000,000 annually; that these revenues were pledged and mortgaged to secure, not only the immense canal debt, but the general debt of the State; that the policy of the State, both in its Legislature and Constitutional Convention, had been to hold these canals as a source of revenue, and with no reference to their being made free; that all efforts to apply the net earnings of the canals to their own enlargement had always been indignantly rejected. We called attention to the fact that, if the object was only that of enlarging the canal, the State of New York could borrow the nine millions of dollars for that purpose, and the net revenues of the canal in four years would pay both principal and interest of the loan. We questioned, therefore, the sincerity of this bill, because we did not believe that New York would ever sell out an annuity of $3,000,000, for which it had expended $35,000,000, for the comparatively small sum of $8,500,000. We then stated:

"The scheme reduced to its real substance is not the mere expenditure of $10,000,000 to enlarge the Erie and Oswego Canals, but to purchase the same from the State of New York. As nothing whatever can be done without the consent of the Legislature of New York, involving the necessity of an amendment to the State Constitution, and an arrangement with the bondholders of the State, the same local influence which has heretofore defeated every measure to enlarge the trunk canals, will, as a matter of course demand that any sale shall include these tributary canals, and their enlargement also.

"The canals of New York are over 800 miles long. They have cost, with their several enlargements, not less than $50,000,000. To enlarge them as proposed will cost $25,000,000. If to this be added interest paid by the State, their purchase and improvement will not cost less than eighty millions of dollars. That is the real proposition which is presented under the bill appropriating $8,500,000 to enable the State of New York to enlarge the Erie Canal."

The Buffalo *Express* denies that there is any such purpose. It says:

"Certainly nothing of the sort has ever been in the remotest manner hinted at, neither has it ever, we can confidently say, entered the thoughts of those who support the proposition."

"The bill which Mr. Bennett has presented in Congress is plain and unmistakable in its intent and purpose. It provides that the sum of $8,500,000 shall be appropriated for the improvement of the Erie and Oswego Canals, *on the condition* that the State of New York shall guarantee a diminution of tolls on these canals."

The author of the bill represents Buffalo in Congress, and in his speech in Washington, which he repeated in Chicago, he plainly stated that the State of New York would never reduce the tolls and surrender the revenue without compensation. Mr. Hatch, of Buffalo, in giving the biography of the canal, insists that it was intended originally that it should be constructed by the United States at the national expense; and that the State of New York finally engaged in it alone, with the express understanding that when the United States were prepared to take it, they could do so. Mr. Hatch adds:

"There is no withdrawal from the original doctrine of the State, that the canal should be considered as a trust from which the State should *receive back simply what it advanced for construction and maintenance*, and employ the surplus for the improvement of the work and cheapening the service it renders to the public."

Mr. Bennett explains why New York cannot do this work from the net proceeds of the canals, thus:

"In the first place, the question of canal improvement is entangled in New York by the extent of the canal system which that State has constructed. Upon the trunk line of canal (Oswego and Erie) there has been engrafted a number of tributary canals and river improvements, more than five hundred miles in total length. As you can readily understand, the local interests connected with these lateral canals are disposed to jealousy, and interfere with the adoption of any policy of sound liberality towards the main canal. *Every attempt by the State Legislature to carry a measure for the enlargement of the latter is defeated by demands from the former for corresponding expenditures.*"

In the same speech, Mr. Bennett, referring to what we have quoted from Mr. Hatch, says:

"The time has come when the Grand Erie Canal, as it was early named, should be adopted among the subjects of the care of the Government of the United States, and when steps should be taken toward making it a free public highway—as free as the lakes and rivers which it joins together, saving the small toll that may justly be collected for its maintenance and repair. As has already been shown in the sketch of history quoted from Mr. Hatch's report, this is consonant with the spirit in which the canal was conceived, and which has always been manifested by the leading men of New York. The same spirit will respond, I am confident, to-day, to any movement made here in the direction which I propose; and it will be found easy to arrange with the State for a gradual reduction of tolls upon the canals to give place to a mere tonnage duty for maintenance when her canal debt is discharged, as it may be in a few years."

It will be seen that the purchase of the canals, "giving back to the State the cost of construction and maintenance," is urged by Mr. Hatch as nothing more than the original intention and expectation—which has never been abandoned. Mr. Bennett reaffirms this, and has no doubt that, if Congress will expend this $8,500,000 to enlarge the canal, the State will surrender the canal as a free highway when she has been repaid the amount of her canal debts.

The New York *Tribune* understands the bill perfectly. It says:

"If Congress shall see fit to devote one or two hundred millions of its surplus revenue to the purchase of the Erie and Oswego Canals, and to doubling their capacity, and to making a ship canal around the Falls of Niagara, Chicago can doubtless hold her present grain trade, and probably increase it.

"Our Pacific Railroad experience is yet fresh, and by no means assuring; and we apprehend that Uncle Sam feels too poor to buy or dig grand canals just at present. So we submit that the proposed purchase of the Erie and Oswego Canals by the Union—much more, the construction of a Niagara Ship Canal with the Federal funds—must stand over for further and very deliberate consideration."

The people of the West will never complain of the tolls on the canal, if those tolls are applied to the enlargement of the canal. But they do object to the collection of excessive tolls to raise revenue to build a new State House at Albany, to cost ten millions of dollars. The country will never buy the Erie Canal for eighty millions, or any other sum.

A "HURRAH" AMONG THE WOMEN.

The Equal Rights Association, now holding its convention in New York, is a sort of annual fair for a certain class of small dealers in various knicknacks and gimcracks in the line of universal philanthropy. They do not meet, like the Oriental merchants in the bazaars of the East, to exhibit and exchange the products of industry, the gems of Samarcand for Lebanon's fragrant cedars, and the pearls of India for Siberian sables, but to dispose of their sympathies and to advertise to this sin-sick and sorrowing world that they are still to be found at the same old stand doing a lively trade in redeeming grace and lifting up large numbers of the down-trodden at very moderate expense. If oysters were admitted to vote to-day, it might be supposed that these zealous champions would find their occupation gone. But no! they would appear in equal force to-morrow, with banners uplifted and voices resonant in a new demand for "equal rights for clams." Hence, whatever else admits of reform, we shall never reform the reformers. They will go on in their abuse *ad infinitum*. The telescope will reveal to them the evils which afflict the inhabitants of other worlds, and collections will be taken up for their relief. The microscope will develop the miseries which are invisible to the naked eye, and bring them out into proportions capable of enlisting our tears and contributions.

When they've been here ten thousand years
Bright shining as the sun,
They've no less days to mend our ways
Than when they first begun.

Already Frederick Douglass, with the perspicacity of his race, has disclosed a grievance which neither telescope nor microscope had discovered, viz., that the word white must needs be struck out of the Constitution of the United States. He calls upon the convention in a strain of unequalled eloquence, to expunge the audacious adjective. If any ask how we can strike out of the constitution a word that never was in it, we answer, it is easy enough to strike out a word that is in it. The *chef d'œuvre* of reform would be to strike out a word that is not in it. That the convention met for business and "nothing shorter," may be inferred from the fact that from two to twenty speakers and speakeresses were haranguing the audience at the same time. While Susan B. Anthony was eulogizing the services, merits and charms of George Francis Train,—a theme to which the powers of few oratorical women would be equal—a "man with a map in his hand" was pointing out thereon the boundaries of woman's rights. We like the plan of illustrating woman's rights by reference to the map. It is as simple and clear as teaching the jewsharp by the aid of the globes. Simultaneously, one Stillman was belying his name by screeching in behalf of a female ballot-box, while several other still men were gathering in greenbacks and subscriptions for the *Revolution* newspaper. Exactly here we begin to perceive where the smile intervenes. Eight hundred curious people are assembled by the banging of a mighty *tam-tam*, Chinese fashion, and bewildered by the clatter of these howling dervishes, until, confused as a raw countryman in the Board of Brokers, they hardly know the difference between the *Revolution* and a gust of wind. Then comes the tide in the affairs of Mrs. Cady Stanton and Miss Anthony, which leads not, as Byron says, to "the Lord knows where," but to subscriptions. The handle is turned. The water runs. Their tub is filled. Philanthropy, therefore, it will be perceived, is that ingenious operation whereby the philanthropist converts nothing into something. It is a sort of philosopher's stone, which transmutes sympathies into greenbacks.

At another stage in the proceedings five speakers succeed in being heard simultaneously above the voices of the rest. Mrs. Batchelder is demanding higher wages, Mr. C. C. Burleigh, under a descending "storm of hisses" which drenches every feather in his frame, keeps his angry crest and saturated tail erect, determined not to seem the thing he feels—a dead cock in the pit. Mrs. Livermore, with a womanly disposition to get things to rights, objects to things generally as out of order; as if, if things were in order, they would be there. Mr. Ivernon reads a pamphlet on celestial kites, by which the elect can reach a "better sphere," and the man with the map illustrates therefrom the cognate mysteries of the public debt and female labor. Here is a scene worthy of a Titian's art. O, that we could "rise to the height of the great argument" of Mr. Ivernon, who proposes to send the elect up kiting to their better sphere. If we could explain it adequately, doubtless half the sewing circles of the land would be engaged in getting out bobs for Mr. Ivernon's kite, while the other half would be on the string, or up to their eyes in paste, until kiting saints had become as common, if not as proper, as velocipeding women.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

At the session of the Illinois State Dental Society, at Quincy, on the 11th, papers were read by Dr. Kilburne, on "Children's Teeth—An Appeal to Parents;" by Drs. Crouse and Mowbray, on "Dental Caries;" by Dr. Black on "The Effect of Gases upon Foil;" and by Dr. Cushing, on "Special Points to be Observed to Insure Success in Filling Teeth." Discussions took place on the subjects presented in the papers.

The eleventh annual convention of the Illinois State Sabbath Association will be held in Bloomington on June 8, 9, and 10. It is expected that there will be three or four thousand people in attendance.

The coal miners at Bloomington are on a strike—the companies having lowered the price of mining to $1.05 per ton, and the miners refusing to work at the reduced pay.

On the 3d inst., the children of Deacon Selah Loomis and Esther Loomis, of Kewanee, gathered at the residence of their parents to celebrate the sixty-second anniversary of their marriage day. Deacon Selah Loomis and Esther Howard were married May 3, 1807, in Coventry, Conn., where all their children were born. In 1832 they removed with their children from Coventry to White Pigeon, Michigan; in 1850 from that place to Wethersfield, Ill. They are now aged respectively 84 and 80 years.

The body of Henry Schmidt was found on the 29th of April in a slough in the town of Lancaster, about three miles from Freeport, in an advanced state of decomposition. There were indications that he had been murdered.

The Carrollton *Gazette* estimates the value of the fish annually caught in the Illinois River and the small lakes in Greene County at $35,000, and this at the rate of two cents per pound.

It is stated that, from and after the 20th of May, 300 men, women and children can obtain employment in the strawberry patches at and around Villa Ridge, Pulaski County.

The Watseka *Republican* of the 13th says:

"During the last Presidential canvass, J. C. Hooper, Esq., of Belmont, and the editor of this paper, made a rather novel wager. If General Grant was elected President, Mr. Hooper was to commence fishing at the beginning of the season, and make a business of fishing until he caught a fine pike, and present it to said editor. In the event of the election of Mr. Seymour, said editor was to devote his attention to the art piscatory until he caught a pike, and present it to said Hooper. On Monday, Mr. Hooper was a lucky fisherman, and we acknowledge the receipt of a pike two feet long. The bet has been honorably paid."

A. O. Osborne, of Cairo, has invented a spring to be attached to the feet, by means of which a person is relieved of the labor of walking, to a great extent. He claims that his invention will enable a man to walk ten miles per hour with ease.

George Wolff, who is employed at the Poynton mines, on the Belleville track, accidentally fell into the pit, a few days ago, and, after descending about fifty feet, caught hold of the chain used in drawing up coal from the pit. He clambered up the chain and alighted safely on *terra firma*.

Wm. Orendorff died at Bloomington on the 12th, aged 78 years. He had lived in McLean County for forty-six years.

The Decatur Republican tells the following:

"An ardent young man, on a train on the Central Railroad, noticed a young lady on a neighboring seat, and his admiration tempted him to drop the following note into her lap: 'Miss Josephine, pardon me if I presume too far in thus addressing you. I am a resident of Bloomington.... Alfred.' The train stopped at Clinton, and the indignant maiden disembarked. She was met by a stalwart brother, to whom she handed the note, at the same time pointing out the spoony author, who was standing on the platform. He sprang to the car, seized Alfred by the collar, jerked him to the ground, and pummeled him until the train started, when he kindly lifted the crestfallen lover to his feet, and, by a tremendous effort, placed him on the rear car."

A Decatur paper gives an account of a youth of 17, son of an editor in a neighboring town, who had received an appointment to the Naval Academy, but, not wishing to accept it, had ran away from home and was seeking employment at the Depot.

At the Opera House in Springfield, a few nights ago, the dangerous feats of Pfau, the Russian athlete, came very near a fatal termination. He had performed on the flying trapeze, and was to execute a somersault in mid air, vaulting from one swinging bar to alight on another. He failed to reach the second bar, and fell some eighteen or twenty feet upon a narrow footboard, and was thence precipitated into the parquet, among the chairs and audience. The scene was exciting in the highest degree; strong men rushed from their seats and left the house, women shrieked and children screamed. At first it was feared that his hurts were serious, particularly when he was borne off, stunned and nearly insensible by two gentlemen. After some moments of intense anxiety, the audience were assured that his injuries were not great, and were presently relieved by his presence again on the stage. Though somewhat bruised and terribly shocked, he was understood to express a wish to resume and complete the performance as set down in the bills. This was opposed by the audience and by the Hanlons, and the other parts of the show went on, while the athlete was taken to his hotel.

The Cambridge *Chronicle* of the 12th says:

"A relic of a former age has been discovered in Lake Pleasant. It is a molar tooth of some gigantic animal which must have been of immense size. The tooth, or the portion of it found, is partially petrified.... The tooth was originally about three inches long by three and one-fourth wide; and the indications are that this monster tooth was picked up by the workmen. Mr. G. W. Stone will take the dental curiosity with him to Boston, and submit it to the inspection of Professor Agassiz."

IOWA.

One day last week, Flora J. Page, a 12-year-old school girl at De Witt, fell into Silver Creek and was drowned.

General Wm. Duane Wilson has returned from a several years' clerkship in Washington, to reside in Des Moines.

Recently a farmer near West Union plowed up a nest of snakes, 220 in number.

Dubuque, according to the census just completed, has a population of 24,668.

A beautiful marble monument for the late Colonel James Redfield has just been finished in Des Moines. Colonel Redfield was killed in the battle of Allatoona, October 5, 1864.

J. W. Spry died at Mount Pleasant on the 5th, aged 81 years.

Cyrus Wattles, of Chickasaw, standing in the street of that village, broke a pint bottle of alcohol in his pocket. The fluid saturated his pants and running out upon the ground, some bystanders applied a match and the poor man received horrible burns, of which he died two days after.

Last Sunday afternoon, as Mrs. Crocker, of South Muscatine, was walking down stairs, with her infant in her arms, she tripped and fell, injuring the little one so that it died a few hours afterwards.

The State Insane Asylum has four hundred and seventeen inmates, although it is only intended to accommodate three hundred and twenty.

The State Prison at Fort Madison has two hundred and twenty-one convicts. Many of the cells contains two occupants. Sixty new cells will soon be completed, making the capacity of the institution three hundred.

The friends of temperance in the State of Iowa will meet in a delegate convention at Des Moines on June 10, "for the purpose of taking into consideration the duties of the voters of Iowa who desire to secure the enactment and enforcement of a Prohibitory Liquor law, and to secure a unison of action among prohibitionists throughout the State." Every temperance organization, church and Sabbath school in the State will be entitled to representation.

Winneshiek County has a population of 21,045, against 19,309 in 1867. The number of acres in cultivation now is 225,511 against 179,265 two years ago.

INDIANA.

John Bird, of New Albany, went to Bloomington, and obtained the confidence of a widow to such an extent that she gave John $2,000 that he might deposit it for her in bank. John deposited the money in his own pocket, gave the widow a forged certificate of deposit, and fled to New Albany. He was pursued, captured, taken back to Bloomington, gave bail, was released, again fled, was again captured, and is now in jail.

WISCONSIN.

While Matthias Heesakers (aged 17), of Woodville, was hunting, on the 25th ultimo, his gun burst, and a fragment struck him on the forehead. He died from the wound on Saturday last.

Wm. S. Grubb, of Baraboo, bought eighty bales of hops on Monday, at four cents per pound. He has handled, this season, some 3,000 bales, and with all this show of business reports the balance on the wrong side of the ledger.

At Oshkosh, one day last week, Justice Sarau was called upon to marry a youth not over 18 years of age to a woman of 40 or so. The marriage is accounted for by the fact that the young husband became a father in the course of a few hours after the nuptials.

In Ridgeway, a company of over 100 men went to the residence of the supposed murderers of Richard Yapp, and left a note ordering Jane Yapp, Joseph Roberts, Samuel Roberts, John Wootridge, Henry Roberts and Pearce Roberts, to leave the county within forty-eight hours, on penalty of being hung. It is understood that all of these persons, except Jane Yapp, have obeyed the order.

MICHIGAN.

In the vicinity of Six Corners, Ottawa County, a few nights since, two young men thought to play a joke on another young man who was paying his attentions to a lady in the vicinity, and stationed themselves at a point where he was expected to pass. He soon made his appearance, walking briskly, when the two men emerged from behind a tree, and confronted him with two immense horse pistols, and a ferocious demand for "his money or his life." But their proposed victim, putting his hand in his pocket, as they thought, for his pocket-book, drew forth a small revolver and shot one of them, inflicting a severe wound in his shoulder. The other "highwayman" was so terrified at this unexpected climax that he took to his heels, begging not to be shot.

The second annual session of the Michigan Methodist Episcopal State Sunday School Normal Institute is to be held at Ann Arbor on the 25th, 26th and 27th of May. The Rev. J. H. Vincent, of New York, is to conduct the exercises.

The following letter, signed by the Rev. B. F. Garfield, who has just resigned the pastorate of the Baptist Church in Battle Creek, and gone into the insurance business in New York, is published in the *Journal* of the former place:

"WHEREAS, At three or more different times I wrote anonymous letters to different persons in this community, which were wilfully intended to injure the character and reputation of those persons, I hereby state that all was done by me for what I supposed would be for my personal interest, notwithstanding the injury done to others. Now, after deliberate consideration, I ask the pardon of all those injured and those claiming to be injured by such communications, and state that the whole thing was an untruth, and that I had no cause for the same."

At Olivet, May 6, the safe in the store of Green & Ely was blown open by burglars, who obtained $2,000 in cash, and papers valued at $40,000. The robbers were seen in less than a minute after the explosion, and yet they succeeded in effecting their escape.

At Lowell, ten men are under arrest charged with riding a man on a rail and attempting to drown him. It appears that, in 1862, these young men, together with the complainant, whose name is Morse, enlisted in the Sixth Michigan Cavalry, and all were mustered into the United States service and went to join the army, except the complainant. He ran away to Canada. In 1865, the soldiers returned from the army. About the same time, Morse returned from Canada. One very dark night a number of men went to the house where he resided, took the complainant out of bed, with no clothes on but such as he slept in, tied his hands with tarred twine, mounted him on a rail, carried him some thirty or forty rods to a bridge which is over a part of a lake near by, and threw him where the water and mud were from three to four feet deep. There they left him to get out as best he could. The night was so dark that he did not recognize any of the assailants, but he claims to have evidence that the men arrested are the ones who were engaged in the transaction.

MISSOURI.

In making an excavation of St. Joseph, the other day, the workmen came upon a brick wall fifteen feet below the surface of the ground. The "oldest inhabitant" has no recollection of any house ever having been built at that place, and says that there were no brick in the country until many years after he settled in St. Joseph.

KANSAS.

April 29, some persons named Dunn drove a lot of cattle into Richmond, for the purpose of herding them, as they claimed. The cattle proved to be Texas stock and badly diseased. The citizens took possession of the stock, and arrested the owners, who had a hearing before a magistrate, and were acquitted. The Dunns then left for Missouri, taking the stock with them. Before leaving, however, they boasted that they would bring a large number into the town and herd them during the season. The citizens of Richmond have unanimously resolved that, if the law will not protect them, they will take the matter in their own hands.

MISCELLANEOUS.

One hundred bales of cloth were forwarded from Lowell, Mass., on Monday, direct to China.

Kentucky paid in 1868 for bounty on red foxes $4,053.50, and on gray foxes $10,400.

The pig iron product of Great Britain in 1868 was 4,800,000 tons; the United States, 1,500,000, Pennsylvania furnishing 925,000 of this amount.

Philadelphia threatens an anti-butter league, to continue until butter comes down in price. It now brings from 75 cents to $1 a pound.

The Pennsylvania Legislature classed a $1,500 piano for the Governor under "coal, fuel, and incidental expenses."

A German named Ehrenberg died recently in New Orleans, leaving one of the briefest wills on record. It consisted of five words—"Mrs. Hoper is my heiress." The Court confirmed its validity.

The cable recently enabled an inventor on this side of the Atlantic to head off a fellow who had stolen his idea and was steaming over to England to secure a patent.

Henry Brown, of Springfield, Mass., lost a sixty-dollar cow by leaving his back door open. The cow walked in, drank enough maple syrup to make about fifty pounds of sugar, and died.

In presenting a cane to a lawyer in Louisville, a brother attorney assured the recipient that the gift came from friends "around the tendrils of whose hearts his image was inseparably woven."

Harvard and Yale have agreed to row a six-oared race on July 4th, at a place hereafter to be settled by both parties. The Harvard crew is to be composed of the men next best to the four who shall be selected for the English race.

The most noted Parisian *demi-mondaines* appear now in public with their hair dyed green, or with the color of fresh butter. The latter shade is considered the most fashionable. It is called "*la mousse beurre frais*."

The New Orleans *Times* thinks there is nothing remarkable in the fact of the young woman in Des Moines, Iowa, apprenticing herself to a tinner, "considering woman's proverbial love for soft solder."

The Executive Committee of the National Board of Fire Underwriters, in organizing a rating bureau, divided the country into six departments—the fifth to consist of the States of Illinois, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota, Kansas and Nebraska, with headquarters at Chicago.

The young Emperor of China, as an experiment, lately smoked a pipe of opium. His mother learned of it, and discovered that the drug was supplied to him by one of the chief eunuchs. She ordered him to be beheaded, and caused a new proclamation against opium to be sent throughout the Empire.

A brick house, 138 by 40 feet, three stories high, and in the construction of which 48,250 brick were used, was built in Lancaster, Pa., last week, in nineteen and a half hours, and persons were living in it within three days from the time it was commenced.

The following is commended to the notice of Mrs. Stanton: "Prisoner, why did you follow this man and beat and kick him so shamefully?" "I am sorry, your Honor; I was a little drunk, and I thought it was my wife."

A meeting of the citizens of Timmonsville, South Carolina, was held recently, at which it was solemnly resolved that the marriage of a black man and a white woman in that town excited popular indignation, and that "we censure the magistrate (white) who married them."

During a shower at Sheridan, Yamhill County, Oregon, not long since, there fell what seemed to be a kind of hail, but on examination it was found to be composed of peculiar whitish worms, millions of them. Each worm had the power of doubling up and skipping a foot or more.

At Memphis, on the 9th, a miniature steamboat, its steam having become exhausted, was sucked under a coal barge, and five persons were drowned—Dr. F. W. Garkey, Mr. Adams, Mr. Miller, Marcellus Jackson, and a little son of Dr. G. Acres.

Miss Burdett Coutts' Columbia Square market, in Bethnal Green, London, was opened on the 28th ult., amid a ceremony of great interest. Among others there were present the Duchess of Cambridge, the Prince and Princess of Teck, the Archbishop of Canterbury, the Bishop of London, and several distinguished representatives of the temporal peerage.

Dr. Hubbenet, of the University of Kiew, who was present at the siege of Sebastopol, publishes some details of that memorable defence. He says that out of 180,000 men who succeeded each other in the town and fortress down to the 1st November, when the typhus broke out, 30,000 only, or less than one-fifth, remained valid and intact; more than 76,000 were wounded and 19,000 killed, 46,000 fell ill, and of these 5,600 died.

Several beautiful specimens of French china have been imported, from which Mrs. President Grant is to select a dinner set for the Executive Mansion. The pieces are of several patterns, each piece being decorated with fruits, flowers, game, &c., all bearing the President's monogram, in gold, and the coat of arms of the United States. The dinner set will comprise over five hundred pieces, and will be used on State occasions only at the White House.

In Paris, recently, the young daughter of a peasant was tried for infanticide. Her father, who is quite rich, but a miser, was urged to go to a lawyer and ask him to defend his daughter; but knowing that, if he left his child without an advocate the court would appoint one for her, he refused to do so. So the court chose a lawyer to defend her, and the lawyer pleaded so eloquently that the jury acquitted her. His eloquence and ability made such a deep impression upon the heart of her father that he went to the lawyer and presented him with a dozen of eggs.

In England and Wales, during 1868, there were registered 786,156 births, and 480,677 deaths. Of those born, 400,161 were males, and 385,995 were females; and of the deaths, 247,393 were males, and 233,284 were females. The number of marriages was 176,729. The largest proportion of marriages took place in the last quarter of the year, and the fewest took place in the first quarter. The greatest number of births was registered in the second quarter of the year, and the fewest in the last quarter. The highest rate of mortality was reached in the third quarter, and the lowest in the second quarter.

In Boston, a few days ago, a well-dressed young man jumped on a horse-car, and told the driver "to go ahead and not let that woman on," who had justified her intention of doing so. The driver, however, allowed her to enter the car. Perceiving that she was bound to follow him, the youth made a rush through and jumped off at the rear end of the car, closely pursued by the lady. When last seen both parties were making excellent time. It was afterwards learned that the young man had made certain promises to marry which he had failed to fulfil.

The murder in New Haven on Sunday night was a most horrible one. An Irishman, McNeeny, attacked a German, Ettinger, on a very trivial cause, and so wounded him with a knife that he has since lain at the point of death. Another German, who came to his assistance, was killed outright, and most terribly mangled. The body exhibited one wound on the left breast, directly over the heart. The knife which made this frightful gash penetrated the lung and severed the heart. When it drew out of the deep incision it brought the man's life with it. Another wound, a little lower down, also extended to the heart. There were three other wounds—measuring from 4 to 4½ inches in length—one on the abdomen, one in the groin, and one just below the left hip. The murderer is still at large.

In Marathon, Cortland County, N. Y., last week, a little boy fell into a creek. His mother attempted to rescue him, but could not do so alone, and called loudly for help. A man, riding with his son, sent the lad to ascertain what was the matter, and learning that a boy was drowning, drove to a house half a mile away, and told the people living there that they had better go to the aid of the drowning boy. They asked him why he had not done so, and he told them that he had on his best clothes, and did not wish to get them wet! When they got to the scene of the accident they found that the child had been pulled from the water, but too late, for he was dead.

Josiah Quincy writes to the Boston *Advertiser* advocating the introduction into Massachusetts of the system of ground-rent deeds in use in Philadelphia. Mr. Quincy explains at length how the owner in fee of the ground conveys the lot, subject to the payment of an annual rent, equal to the interest on a principal composed of the value of the land and of the money advanced to aid in the erection of a house. He says that on this plan towns on railroad lines can be built within ten miles of Boston, where a mechanic would obtain a comfortable residence for $175 a year, including interest on the money expended, ground-rent and taxes.

WASHINGTON.

The Pacific Coast Politicians.

Sketches of Nye, Stewart, Cole, Casserly, Williams and Corbitt.

The Railroad in its Relations to Politics.

The Chinese Labor Question.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

WASHINGTON, May 12, 1869.

The railway being stretched and the golden spike driven, let us inquire what effect that new highway will have upon the politics of the country. I think it will precipitate new questions upon us. I believe it will put to tension our faith in our republican government. For do you realize the fact in Chicago to-day that you are nearer China and Asia, by from two to three months, than you were a little while ago? The new steamship line first reduced the time between Asia and San Francisco from two months to three weeks. Now the railroad reduces the time between San Francisco and Chicago from a month to less than a week. You can import German laborers by steamship from Darmstadt or Baden in twenty or twenty-five days. But you can also import cooks, field hands, clerks, and laborers of all sorts from China in thirty days. The European laborer will not work for less than two or three dollars a day. The Asiatic laborer will work for less than a dollar. You will, to my belief, be called upon before long to look into the teeth of this question. Not tea, not bamboo matting, not firecrackers, are the cargoes that your man must look to, but heathen humankind, willing to be frugal, docile, and industrious. You will soon have to meet the problem between your needs and prejudices, of accepting these almond-eyed Asiatics as an element in labor, in speculation, in politics. Be ready for it!

THE CHINESE IN AMERICA.

I cannot better put the experience of the Californians with the Chinese than in the words of a rich and enlightened mining capitalist on that coast as he expressed himself to me last Sunday: "Our politicians and our capitalists are completely divided upon the Chinese labor question."

Here are Nye, Cole, and the rest, very radical upon the question of negro labor and negro representation, yet stiff and obstinate upon the question of charity to the Chinese. They do, of course, by the prejudices of the electors, the voting people. They are as inhuman and as narrow toward the Mongol as they affect to be broad and humane toward the African. Yet, I do not believe that the American people have a blacker stain upon their character than their treatment of the Chinese in California.

"Our country, sir, on the Pacific coast, is troubled for laborers. We pay six, eight, and even ten dollars a day in some districts. Thousands of Chinese are anxious to come amongst us and help us get out metals, work the fields, and do drudgery of all sorts. But they are treated like dogs. Our boys chase them down the streets. The Irish laborers beat them. My blood runs cold to think of some scenes I have looked at—a poor, solitary devil of a Chinaman tortured and whipped, dogs set upon him, his terror affording amusement, his hard labor looked upon as an injury, himself as the devourer of the poor man's bread. If we had welcomed and encouraged the Chinaman our slope would now be a garden up to the very crests of the mountains. For want of labor we are kept back. We have plenty of talent, of adventure, of capital, but we have not enough muscle. Asia is our natural source of supply in that respect, yet a few Americans and Europeans have driven the Chinese away from the mines, and still these remarkable people, working over the streams and lodes we have deserted, maze and save money. They are better cooks than any nation save the French. They are cheerful, simple, abstinent. Their religion is a little wooden or clay idol. Their food is a little rice, and meat not more than once a day. Their dissipation is a little piece of opium smoked in a pipe every twilight. We decry their heathenism and bigotry, as we call it, but to my mind they are more consistent than we are. They love their country, and, by George! they have a right to for its wonderful age and its learning. They look upon us as a set of upstarts. Their bones are carried to China to be interred. They save their money and send it home in silver. It seems to me that if an American held those opinions, and was as thrifty in China, we should praise him.

"Our politicians profess to believe that the Chinese, on account of their exclusiveness, will never consent to become American citizens, will never become patriotic and loyal here, will never enter into Caucasian society, and if violently naturalized will be mere beasts of the ballot, sold by the drove to the highest political bidders.

"I do not believe that we have any right to argue this from our premises. We have rejected the Chinaman socially and wounded his vanity politically. He must have women, and therefore he imports harlots to evade the social stigma that would be cast upon his wife. He has never been invited to mingle with us politically, and he is too proud to agitate that question.

"I have looked at the Chinaman," concluded my informant, "with tolerable interest, and to me he has always seemed a sort of Asiatic German. He has the same frugality, patience, dignity of character, love of fatherland, and disposition to keep up his social and stomach enjoyments. All that he does is queer to us at present, but as our communications with China multiply we shall get over these. He is not a savage or a monkey. Whether we shall admit him to citizenship I cannot say, but that we shall open all the avenues of labor to him is certain. I apprehend that before five years every State and Territory will keep emigrant offices in the Chinese ports and in San Francisco."

HOW MUCH DO THE CHINESE KNOW OF REPUBLICANISM?

Our people have a vague notion that the Chinese know nothing and believe nothing of democracy, and therefore that if we even make them citizens their vote will be purchasable. I am satisfied that this is a false notion. The common Chinese are ignorant, lacking the rudiments of book knowledge. But there is a large class at home, amongst the scholars, merchants, and officeholders, who keep well informed upon the polity and government of cotemporary nations. In Japan there are thirty thousand native Christians. In China there are nearly half a million of native Catholics and Protestants. As an instance of the formation of democratic principles in China, I adduce the case of Sen Ki-yu, President of a college in China devoted entirely to educating the young men in the language and the sciences of the West (America and Europe). In 1844 and '48 he went round amongst the foreigners in Amoy and picked up the story of Washington, which he incorporated into a geography he had written, and his bias toward republicanism was so marked in the comments he made upon it that the government expelled him from office. After a while, however, Washington began to be a favorite character in China, and old Sen Ki-yu was recalled in 1866 and made a high Mandarin again.

Our Secretary of Legation translated this sketch and sent it to Mr. Seward, who had a portrait of Stuart's Washington painted and transmitted to Sen Ki-Yu. Copies of this portrait are now as frequent in China as in Illinois. A gentleman who passed the last year in China told me that he saw the familiar face of the Father of Our Country in a'most every street of every city. I have hunted up this sketch in the diplomatic correspondence of 1867, and find this to be the conclusion of it:

"Washington was a very remarkable man. In devising plans, he was more daring than Chin Shing or Han Kwang; in winning a country he was braver than Tsau Tsau or Liu Pi. Wielding his four-foot falchion, he enlarged the frontiers myriads of miles, and yet he refused to usurp regal dignity, or even to transmit it to posterity; but, on the contrary, first proposed the plan of electing men to office. Where in the world can be found a mode more equitable? It is the same idea, in fact, that has been handed down to us (Chinese) from the three reigns of Yau, Shun, and Yu. In ruling the State he honored and fostered good usages, and did not exalt military merit, a principle totally unlike what is found in other kingdoms."

When the picture of Washington was presented by Mr. Burlingame to old Sen Ki-Yu, he made this dignified address:

"I yesterday perused your highly-prized address, in which you have bestowed upon me such high commendation in presenting me the painting of the portrait of Washington, the founder of your honorable country. As I and my associates again and again looked on this beautiful and elegant gift our pleasure and admiration increased, and we could all only the more value and appreciate this worthy remembrance of you.

"Among all the great men of your land I think that Washington stands first for his surprising capacity. He founded and planned its enduring institutions as a pattern for all ages, and his merit makes him a perfect link to connect the great men of antiquity with those who will come in all time, so that his name will truly be honored by mankind through all cycles."

Now, there are few people, I think, in America, who know anything about Chin Shing, Han Kwang, Tsau Tsau, or Liu Pi. Wherefore it seems to me that the Chinese are more curious and liberal than are we Americans, and there is as least as much chance for the Chinese making good republicans as for us to make good imperialists. If our political gospel is good for anything, it is good for Gentile and Jew, child of Shem and child of Ham. Some people think that everybody ought to be intelligent first and enfranchised afterward. But I think that we began with freedom before we established the common schools. At any rate, the republic must meet this question of Asiatic labor and Asiatic politics and religion. It is close before us already. Do we need strong, patient and willing laborers for our fields and shops? Shall we maltreat these Chinese, and so disgust them with our professions of a freedom and Christianity we do not possess? In other words, shall we erect a Chinese wall, now that they have thrown down theirs?

I recommend to the reader who has not begun to think upon this question, the speech of Mr. Burlingame, delivered to the Chinese just before he parted upon his embassy:

"This great rule came to Washington: '*Do unto others as you would have others do unto you*,' and so he taught to others. Why should we not exchange our thoughts? Why should we not have the maxims of Confucius and Mencius, and you the sublime doctrines of Christianity? Why should we not take your charming manners, your temperance, your habits of scholarship, your improvements in agriculture, and your high culture of tea and silk, and you our modern science, our steamboats, our railroads and telegraphs? Why should not this great nation, the mother of inventions, whence came paper printing, porcelain, the compass, gunpowder, and the great doctrine that the people are the source of power, follow up those inventions and principles, and enjoy them in all their developments? Why should not the discoverers of coal have the wealth and strength derived from its use, and those who have made the first water-tight vessel, guided by a compass, use the great steamers whose swiftness makes us your nearest neighbors, and which carry a thousand men on their decks?"

Now we must not say "Turkey Buzzard" to the Chinaman when the positions are reversed.

I apprehend that the impulse in the minds of many of your laboring readers will be in this form: "Shall these hordes of Chinese, who eat rice and work for eighty cents a day, be permitted to compete with us?"

To this I answer: "Would you rather continue as laborers, you and your children, or become managers of labor, and let these Chinese fall into your harness?"

There is not an American man of temperance and sound mind, who need be a drudge laborer if we take advantage of the currents of emigration setting toward us. Properly appreciated this Asiatic labor will be all to us that steam is not. With the homestead bill giving him a home for nothing, and a couple of Asiatics that he can hire for $150 a year apiece, it is within the power of a man $300 ahead of the world, to be a managing farmer! The Chinaman is the same foe to the laborer that the weaving frame was, the self-acting mule, the jenny. These took the heathen labor off the Yorkshire wolds and made him a constituent of Cobden and a friend of Bright. So may Asiatic labor raise every Irish and American laborer to be a directing mind!"

SKETCHES OF THE PACIFIC COAST POLITICIANS—COLE AND CASSERLY.

The politics and politicians of the Pacific coast are below the grade of the occasion. There is no man of them who has mind enough to propel a dummy engine up the smallest grade of the Pacific Railway. The universal opinion of Californians that I have seen is conclusive upon this point. None of them are equal to this question of Asiatic labor, nor to any similar question which is now prominent in the minds of the capitalists and merchants of California. The greatest individual yet probably ever introduced by any one of them into Congress was that of Senator Cole, of California, who was the author of the bill subsidizing the Pacific Mail Steamship's Line to China. This subsidy I believe to have been a just one, particularly since we have also subsidized a railroad which will materially injure the original Pacific Mail Company in its commerce between San Francisco and New York. The Pacific Mail contemplates putting a line of its old steamers between Panama and Valparaiso, provided the railroad affects its trans-continental business.

Senator Cole is a courtly, cautious man, of wealth and ambition, and in the Lower House he would make an industrious factor for his constituents. He is honest, modest, and self-respecting. Nature made him well, but somewhat between the period when she cast her large guns. He is a well-built man, of the medium height, carefully dressed, with black eyes, hair and beard. His home and family are models for those of other legislators. Emergency might make a strong character of him, but whatever vigorous traits he possesses are subordinated to vigilant self-restraint, and, indeed, one is often unaware that he sits in the Senate at all for months at a time. He is of New York extraction, an Irish and English mixture. He went to California at twenty-seven years of age, worked a while in the mines, and sent to Congress for his good habits as an offset to McDougall, the gifted drunkard, whom he succeeded.

Casserly, Cole's colleague, is a great improvement on the grain, manners, and acquirements of Conness, whom he succeeds. Yet he is not up to the demands of a State like California, and in the publicizing of him a good schoolmaster seems to have been spoiled.

He is so rich as to be called very rich. I am told that the wealthiest individual in California is not worth above four millions. The men of California are mainly either original or secondary emigrants from New York State, sharp business people, dashing salesmen, good shipping clerks, but in public life managers rather than statesmen, cast in the mould of Seward, Seymour, VanBuren and Fenton. Collectively, they make a strong crowd, but when you ask them to produce individuals with minds and spectacles that look beyond the horizon, they are not apt to respond according to the terms. I am not sure that California has ever produced a single man of positive political eminence. Broderick is held in less repute by those who knew him in California than we have believed. I have been making inquiries of Californians for a good while as to the height of his intellectual measurement, and they never respond with enthusiasm, though always saying: "He was a good, warm-hearted fellow, who stuck to his friends. The man that killed him made him famous."

The General, Baker, had genius of a certain declamatory sort, and some imagination. Death was likewise favorable to his fame. There is a statuette of him by Stone in the library of the Capitol here.

WILLIAMS AND CORBETT.

The Senators from Oregon rank a little above and a little below California in intellectuality. Corbett is scarcely the peer of either Casserly or Cole. He is a reduced copy of Cole in some things, is only 42 years old, and socially is a refined Christian gentleman, who made his money by keeping a store at Portland, Oregon. His birthplace is Massachusetts. His tuition was meagre. He became a Republican by tradition and conviction early in the struggle, and was sent to the Senate without chicanery. There is no particular reason why Oregon should send any great orator here "to hear no sound save his own dashing," and Corbett is a pleasant, trim, chirping little man to come out of the woods, as daintily as out of a bandbox.

In George H. Williams, who lives in Portland, the same town with Corbett, we have a stronger type of man than any we have been considering. He has been Chief Justice of Oregon, and is a lawyer of sound and vigorous mind. His birthplace was Columbia County, New York, and he was afterward a Judge in Iowa. He has a tall, stoop-shouldered structure, and a rather muddled, obtuse, lowering look, with a frown and a bushy eyebrow entangled together. When he comes to work, however, you see that he is a solidly-poised, well-read, immovable man. But he gives no indications of a new type of man, such as the Pacific slope might be supposed to mold. In short, Oregon and California are failures, politically. There is no man in Congress who is equal to the inspirations of his coast, its cañons and pine trees and cataracts—nor to its destinies: Australia, China, Alaska—nor to its people, that strong vanguard of the new nation who are to spangle the western coast with some maritime cities as Italy established in the fourteenth century.

JIM NYE AND STEWART.

It is in the sparsely settled little State of Nevada—the seven months' child of State, admitted to the Union before it was grown, and not up to its growth even now—that we find the first sparks of political genius. Stewart and Nye are both New Yorkers, born within fifty miles of one another; but Stewart is only forty-two years old, and Nye is fifty-four. They live respectively at the neighboring Virginia and Carson cities, twelve hours by rail from San Francisco. Nye, or Jim Nye, as he likes to call himself, is a strange specimen of what New York politics can do with a poetic nature. He is partly Irish and partly French in origin, a man of large frame and appearance, a native orator, with a most impressive appearance; hair long, luxuriant, and prematurely whitened, a fat, priest-like face, prominent brows, no beard, large bluish-gray eyes, a large mouth filled with white teeth, and a stoutish, genteel body. He is the best speaker on mettlesome occasion in the United States Senate. He has the quality of imagination, of which that body is almost destitute—Sumner having a little, Nye having all the rest. Dick Yates has a good deal of Nye's readiness, but none of his imagination. Yates and Nye both appeal to the Deity in every apostrophy, and every other sentence is an apostrophy with both of them. But Yates express with an invocation; Nye is vivid and fertile in description, full of Irish humor and broad exaggeration, equal to the most extravagant buncombe and vivid in his mastery of forensic demagoguery. His cunning and his good nature glide into and conceal each other. The redeeming element of his nature is his early and positive convictions upon the slavery question, which go back to the time of Van Buren and the Free Soilers, twenty years ago. Many a man is dead and buried on the field of battle who heard the young and fiery utterances of John Nye in his childhood, and parted links with slavery from that moment. He has probably delivered four or five hundred speeches on this question, and supported his rhetoric with a good deal of physical courage. He is happiest when he leaves human rights, upon questions of sensuousness—the beauty of woman, the charms of love, the invulnerability of friendship, and those other pleasant platitudes which are always in order, like a cork-screw or a pair of slippers. For a free-and-easy supper or dinner he is the best man in the Senate to invite out. As a politician he is a good outrider and "stumper;" but his vanity is often stronger than his discretion. As an opponent in debate he is sometimes magnanimous, but frequently blistering and bilious, with humor between, like thunderclaps in sunshine. He said in my presence one day about Sprague, after describing him:

"I can't hit a canary bird like that with a cannon ball."

And, as I afterward observed, his speech upon Sprague was pleasant and forbearing, and knowing Nye's vigor and slyness of repartee as I did, it raised him in my estimation vastly.

Nye was a boy of the public schools, and he is proud of it. He was a "stumper" for the Seward dies down to 1860, when he became a Police Commissioner of New York city. In 1861 he came to Washington, before any troops arrived, mustered a little regiment of Congressmen, clerks and so forth, and marched upon the Arsenal. There he found Commander Buchanan, of the navy, filling shells with sawdust and dirt, and he boarded the ship Powhattan and took him off by force. He was sent to Nevada by Mr. Lincoln as Governor, and in 1865 took his seat in the Senate. The temperament and educational centricities of Mr. Nye are responsible for many of his eccentricities. He is the most popular orator on the Pacific coast, and can get a crowd together on a few hours' notice every time he goes to San Francisco. He lacks that sturdy, thoughtful dignity and gravity of character which makes our Saxon orators great—makes Webster rise above his potations, and, though drunken, be a drunken Jove; or Fox, returning from the gaming table raised, calmly discuss Plutarch and Æschylus. Both Nye and Stewart are reputed to be protectors in the Senate of the Central Pacific as opposed to the Union Pacific Railroad.

Stewart is a tall, angular, Flemish-bearded man, of a shining temperament, practical ambition and extraordinary industry, and he is a pet of Nye, whom he excels in all amiable qualities, except ready genius. He is the son-in-law of the celebrated Henry S. Foote, of Tennessee, formerly of Mississippi, the stormy petrel of rather the sentimental chattering blackbird of our legislative history. Foote is living in retirement, and we seldom hear of him now-a-days:

"And in the sultry garden squares,
Now his flute notes are changed to coarse,
I hear him not at all, or hoarse,
As when a hawker hawks his wares."

These are some or all of the more conspicuous legislators of the Pacific coast. They do not "fill the bills." They are merely sundry people shaken off the fringes of the East. The Pacific Railroad is the enterprise of the East, and when the future historian looks into the conception and course of the road, he will find the legislative champions of it to have been mainly from the Mississippi Valley or the Atlantic slope.

GATH.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

We have received a visit from Wm. B. Johnston, Esq., of Columbia, South Carolina, who arrived in this city a few days ago. Mr. Johnston is an Irishman by birth, but for the past twenty-five years has been connected with the journalism of South Carolina—conducting, during that time, some of the leading journals published at the capital. Prior to the war, and during its continuance, Mr. Johnston adhered to the peculiar political principles of the Palmetto State; but upon the passage of the Reconstruction acts of Congress, he boldly advocated their adoption by the people of his State. Besides attending to his editorial duties, Mr. J. has filled several important offices in the county in which he resided. At an election in June last, he was elected by the Republican party, Coroner, by a large majority. He comes to Chicago with the intention of making our city his permanent home.

We obtain from Mr. Johnston some interesting items of information concerning the condition of affairs in South Carolina. The crops, both of cotton and corn, produced last year, were abundant, preventing any apprehension of famine or scarcity until the next crop shall be harvested. Those planters who have disposed of their cotton find themselves in a much better condition, pecuniarily, than at any time before the war. Their great staple being equivalent to specie in the markets of the world, they have plenty of gold and greenbacks. Indeed, a large number of the cotton producers, especially in the middle or upper counties of the State, have so much gold and currency that they find it a difficult matter to secure safe investment for their surplus cash. There are not now, as under the old regime, any more negroes to buy to till the uncultivated tracts found on almost every plantation, and there is no inducement to purchase additional lands, as a large majority of the planters have as much, and in many instances more than they can properly attend to. The result of the change in the labor system must in the end prove highly advantageous to the agricultural interests of the State. Even now the farms and plantations are better cultivated than they have ever been, and the introduction of fertilizers and improved agricultural implements, which has grown into general favor throughout the State, is already producing the best effects. There are large tracts of valuable and fertile lands in almost every section of the State, inviting immigration from abroad; but up to this time all efforts in that direction have failed. The planters are beginning to feel that their true policy is to divide their large and unwieldy plantations into suitable farming tracts and sell or lease them to immigrants from Europe, or to the industrious colored men among them. This policy is being adopted very slowly by the large planters of South Carolina, but in the end must prevail.

There has been a great deal of misrepresentation as regards the degeneracy of the negroes since their emancipation, their unwillingness to work, &c. The abundant crops of the past year—the late slaves furnishing the chief supply of labor—completely refute the oft-repeated allegations of sloth and idleness among them. As they have generally worked "on shares" with the white proprietors during the past year, another refutation of the charges alluded to will be found in the fact that many of the provident and economical among them have not only supported themselves, but have saved money enough to purchase small tracts of land for themselves. The example of these is having its due effect upon others of the race, and if the whites only treat them honestly and with kindness and consideration, it will not be long before a large number of them will become freeholders, good citizens and useful members of the community. Surely the accomplishment of this desirable end should be the object of every Christian and right-minded citizen of Carolina.

It is true that very many of the people of South Carolina, and, perhaps, of other Southern States, profess an opinion that an utter extinction of the race must be the natural consequence of their emancipation—that is, that the two races cannot live together, now that the negroes have obtained equality with the whites before the law. The latter look forward to such a tide of immigration of whites from Europe and the North as will force the negro to abandon the field to the white race. The general opinion, as frequently expressed, appears to be that if the negroes cannot be held as slaves they must leave or be extirpated. This idea is not only erroneous, but preposterous, contrary to all the dictates of humanity and the laws, both of God and man. The negroes of the South, unlike the Indians, are not savages; they have been reared under the influences of Christianity; they have exhibited, in the past, traits of honesty and fidelity to their late masters and owners not surpassed by the laboring classes in any part of the world, and since their emancipation they have demonstrated that they were worthy of their freedom by a due obedience to the laws, and, in most instances, by a faithful performance of the duties, and evincing by their conduct a just appreciation of the responsibilities, imposed upon them as citizens and freemen.

But, beyond this, the negroes for a long time must continue to be the only reliable agricultural labor for the South. They thoroughly understand the culture of her leading staples, cotton and rice; they comprehend and practice, strange as it may appear, that economy in working out the production of these staples which makes them profitable to the planter; and, what must be regarded as a matter of great importance by the immigrant, they are acclimatised to the swamps and rice fields of the productive seaboard and sea islands. The rich returns from these plantations, worked by slave labor in the past, made the planters of the low country the nabobs of the South, and enabled them for so long a time to maintain that slave oligarchy which ruled the councils of the State, and we may say of the nation, and to preserve which supremacy the secession movement was inaugurated, and the war of the rebellion forced upon the people. It is true that this despotic system has been swept away, but the negro, as a freeman, is still left to work in the rice fields and rich cotton lands of the South, and to attempt to cultivate which would be almost certain death to the unacclimatized white immigrant.

The schools established by the Freedmen's Bureau, aided by the liberality of the people of the North, are very numerously attended by the colored children, whose parents appear to fully realize the importance and benefits of education. Many of these pupils evince an aptitude to learn and a quickness of intellect that could scarcely have been expected, considering their former condition. The churches of various denominations, served by pastors of their own color, are well attended, and their membership is constantly increasing. The ministers are intelligent and well educated men, chiefly from the North, and are zealous and unremitting in their labors, which so far have been crowned with great success. To their influence and ministerial fidelity may be attributed the good order and virtuous habits which now prevail among the colored population.

Charles M. Wilder, the newly-appointed Postmaster of Columbia, is an intelligent colored man, fully competent to discharge the duties of the office to which he has been appointed, and is highly esteemed, *as a colored man*, by the whole community. The only objection made against him by the opponents of the present Federal and State Governments is, that *he is a negro*. It is a difficult matter to uproot the prejudices of generations in a day; but Time, the great manipulator of human destinies, will doubtless dispel the illusion which appears to have full sway over the minds of many of the Southern people—that the colored man is only fit to be a slave.

Columbia, the capital of the State, once regarded as the most beautiful city of the South, but which was almost totally destroyed by fire during its occupancy by General Sherman's troops in 1865, is being rapidly rebuilt. The new structures, both stores and private dwelling houses, are of a superior order of architecture and more imposing in their appearance than were those on whose sites they are being created. The hopes and energies of the people of Columbia are moreover being revived, from the fact that Senator Sprague, of Rhode Island, has purchased the valuable water power known as the Columbia Canal, and is about to erect thereon an extensive cotton manufactory. Congress has also appropriated $75,000 for the erection of a building to contain a Post-Office, United States Court-room, &c. These and other contemplated improvements are favorable indications of a prosperous future for the city. On the whole, if the turbulent spirit of opposition to the existing order of things, which at present is manifested in some of the upper counties of the State, can be subdued by the good sense of the people, South Carolina will not only recuperate and recover from the damages she has sustained by a war brought on by herself, but will take a fresh start on the highway to a prosperity hitherto unknown to her people, and regain her proper influence among her sister States of the Union.

BILLIARDS.

The Last Game Between Snyder and Foster—The Match Between McDevitt and Cyrille Dion.

From New York papers of May 11.

FOSTER AND SNYDER.

The closing game of the tie series of the tournament was played yesterday afternoon between Foster and Snyder. It was to decide the choice for third and fourth prizes. There was not a game in the tournament proper that at all compares with this. It was played out in the shortest time, was marked by the highest run, and foots up the highest average. Both parties played strongly, the loser making an average of twenty-nine, going four times above triple figures, and one of these reaching above 200. Foster, on the other hand, ran up the tremendous number of 497 in the thirteenth inning. It was regretted that such a game as was that of yesterday afternoon had not occurred in the tournament proper, as it would undoubtedly have served up all the players, and as a result would have run up the grand averages many points from the lowest to the highest on the list. Below is presented a very full and concise table of the play, which gives the result in better form than any words can depict:

FOSTER—5, 0, 3, 31, 65, 6, 1, 36, 0, 63, 21, 3, 497, 69, 54, 6, 27, 0, 46, 0, 6, 0, 15, 18, 20, 21, 0, 5, 12, 37, 26.

SNYDER—0, 0, 5, 24, 0, 14, 13, 12, 65, 3, 240, 15, 27, 112, 5, 6, 6, 3, 132, 9, 6, 1, 19, 27, 0, 10, 208, 3, 6.

McDEVITT AND DION.

A match for $500 came off at Irving Hall last night, between John McDevitt, of Chicago, and Cyrille Dion, of Montreal. They played the French three-ball game, 300 points, each carom counting one. There was a pretty fair audience present, but it seemed small in comparison with the crowds which filled the hall afternoon and evening, during the late tournament. The game was opened by Dion, who failed to count, and failed also on his next two innings. McDevitt made three points on his first inning, and for his next twenty played much better than his competitor, which is saying very little. Dion in his twenty-nine innings had failed to count seventeen times, and McDevitt eleven. The game up to this point was utterly devoid of interest, many of the spectators leaving in apparent disgust. There was hardly a man present who ever had a cue in his hand but thought he could do as well himself. After the thirtieth inning each player began to do a little better, but McDevitt still kept far in advance of Dion. At the forty-fourth inning the game was called, the score standing McDevitt 101, Dion 53. After this Dion began to gain a little, so that at the close of the [illegible] the score stood McDevitt 137, Dion 100. On his eighty-seventh inning Dion made a run of 18, which won him the first applause he had yet received, and closed up the gap considerably; but in his next seven innings he either failed to count or made not more than four points. McDevitt, however, had a run of 20, much the highest made thus far, and which again lengthened the distance between the players. Soon after this the game was called, and McDevitt had 203 and Dion 143. After this McDevitt fell off considerably, and the next call showed him but 25 points in advance of Dion, and this was reduced to 16 points on the 136th inning, at which time the game, for the first time, began to look doubtful. Soon after this, McDevitt got in a run of 17, which once more widened the gap, and reassured the friends of McDevitt. But his assurance was not of long duration; for Dion got a good run, and began to close up again with nearly every inning. McDevitt began to get nervous, and played with less skill than he had before shown. He, however, got a run of 4, which left him but one to get to win the game, and he seemed certain of getting that in the same run, as the shot was an easy one. He tried it and lost. Dion followed, and brought his score up to 298. At this point the excitement was most intense. The balls were so placed that the shot was not a difficult one. Dion, however, was affected somewhat as McDevitt was. He considered the shot well before he ventured upon it, but to no purpose. It was lost. McDevitt had another chance, and as he advanced to the table the house was deathly still. It was easy to see that he could not make a winning shot. He tried it, and as all feared and almost all expected, didn't succeed. Dion had one more chance, and coolness enough to profit by it. He made his two points, and the game was his. The play was finished at twenty minutes of 1. Such was the confidence in McDevitt at one time that bets on him of fifty dollars to fifteen were without takers.

Below is given the full score:

[illegible]

Rather Cool—Got out of Jail and Wanted to Get in Again.

The Crouk murder, which took place in Jackson County, Iowa, near Bellevue, some two years ago, is fresh in the memory of our readers. A man named Watkins was arrested for the murder and is still in jail. It will be rightly informed his case is pending in the Supreme Court of Iowa, and will soon be settled. Be that as it may, Watkins has been in jail for two years, and is now much reduced in flesh. There is a small hole in the walls of his cell, about six inches by eight, through which the jailor has been in the habit of handing in his food. Watkins, not having felt the genial rays of the sun for the last two years, and being tired of the damp walls of the jail, took it into his head last Sunday to crawl out through this small hole and enjoy the sunlight for a little while. Being thin of flesh, by dint of a close squeeze, he succeeded in making his exit. Near the jail were some men unloading a load of straw. Watkins took hold and assisted them, without being recognized. He then called on some old friends in the village, after which he went back to the jail and told the jailor that he would be ready to go into his cell again in a few minutes, but would like to sun himself a little longer before doing so. The jailor expressed surprise at seeing him out, and asked him how it happened. Watkins replied that he wanted some fresh air, and had crawled out through the hole. He was allowed to remain out an hour or two, after which he was locked up. We learn that his conduct in this case has created a strong sympathy for him among the people of the village, and induced the belief that he is innocent.

THE LONDON PRESS ON THE ALABAMA CLAIMS.

The British Lion Gives a Growling Concert.

The Cuba, which arrived at New York on the 11th inst., left Liverpool on Saturday, May 1, and brought from Queenstown the London daily and weekly papers of that day, with comments on the new aspect given to the Alabama case by the rejection of the Johnson treaty and the speech of Mr. Sumner.

The *Times* of April 29 published, in a letter from its Philadelphia correspondent, and without comment, a full abstract of Mr. Sumner's speech on the Alabama treaty. The daily papers of the next day, and the weeklies of Saturday, May 1, took it as a text for elaborate discussion, which was very generally in rather a hostile spirit toward this country.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* took the lead. On the evening of the 29th its leading article, headed "Our American Quarrel," points out that the views of the two nations on this subject are utterly irreconcilable, and adds:

"Either we must acknowledge that the civil war was a war for which we were to the South, and meekly accept the consequences, or we must abandon the hope of bringing the American people into a more friendly attitude toward this country.... We should have sacrificed ourselves some humiliation, and the Americans some additional irritation, if we had acted on this principle."

[illegible]

The *Gazette* followed this next day by a discussion of "England's present difficulties," in which it stated the positions of Mr. Sumner, and the insults to England, and the local disorders now so common in Ireland, and said:

[illegible]

The *Daily News*, the most earnest friend of the United States through the war, treats Mr. Sumner's speech as merely a rhetorical statement, and says:

[illegible]

The *Times*, on the 30th, ridiculed the views of Mr. Sumner in very contemptuous phrases of exaggeration, but introduced no new ideas into the discussion. Its point was merely the obvious one:

[illegible]

The *Star* of the same day pointed out that the substance of Mr. Sumner's speech was to make the wrongs and claims of individuals subsidiary to the national losses and wrongs of which they allege England to be the cause, and adds:

[illegible]

Like the *Times* and most of the other papers, the *Star* complains that France is not included in the complaint of the American people as expressed by Mr. Sumner.

The *Spectator* has a long article, formulating the British side of the question very solemnly, and insisting on the distinction between the moral attitude of England, of which it confesses we have some right to complain, and the violations of her properly legal duties. It continues:

[illegible]

It will be seen that these are expressions of opinion, or rather of the first impressions and feelings excited by Mr. Sumner's speech and the rejoicings of the American press over the rejected treaty. Yet there is nothing alarming even in these. They are peaceful statements of the narrow British view of the question, made under the strong feeling that it is very uncomfortable to have to study different opinions and an opposite view; and, therefore, with the faintest possible tinge of bullying which that discomfort provokes. A people in a rage and ready for war does not reason thus.

The *Economist* urgently advises that England do nothing, but let the claims be unadjusted for the present. It continues thus:

[illegible]

THE CINCINNATI CONFLAGRATION.

Six Steamers Destroyed.

From the Cincinnati Commercial, May 12.

Chiming in a terrible warning, simultaneously with the striking of the Cathedral clock, at 5 o'clock this morning, the Covington and Newport fire and church bells rang out in angry chorus, and almost immediately the sky to the south of the city began to glow with the illumination of one of the most disastrous steamboat conflagrations that ever occurred on the Ohio. The fire was in its heat of awful destruction before the alarm bells of this city sounded the command for our engines to rush to the river. By the time the first engines reached the landing, that portion of it between Main street and Broadway was bright to almost daylight brightness, and great leaping sheets of flames from half a dozen beautiful boats were reaching their immense folds far up the grade of the levee. Crowds who had already reached the point, were forced back, away back up the north side of Front street, by the intense heat.

The body of the flame was fully five hundred feet long by a hundred in width, and it reached up into the air far above the level of the Spencer House roof. The burning boats were the Clifton, Mary Erwin, Darling, Cheyenne, Melnotte, and Westmoreland.

The Charmer had dropped down out of the way, and the West Wind, just coming up, had towed the St. James out of danger. All statements that our reporters heard agreed on the Clifton as the starting point of the fire, and that it progressed in the order in which the boats are named above.

The flames from the burning boats shot far into the air, illuminating almost the whole city, and shedding radiant sparks all over the lower squares as far south as Third street. The levee, that had been deserted for so long a time, was suddenly peopled by thousands of men, women and children, awakened by the prolonged ringing of the bells, and attracted from drowsy beds by the great light at the river. The firemen answered the first alarm with amazing promptitude. Horses plunged madly along the levee, and hose unrolled itself in all directions.

The mere handful of firemen who dared meet the destroying element at the water's edge, seemed so puny and insignificant in the light of the grand terrific conflagration, that the crowds upon the wharf could not hope for the salvation of any that might be on board the doomed vessels; they could but stand and gaze and shudder. The light wood-work could not long withstand the hot breath of the fire fiend. The symmetrical outlines of the boats were lost sight of in the sheets of flame and the dense volumes of smoke that enveloped them. The white spars and the delicate tracery of the cabins were one moment resplendent—the next they were gone. Deprived of support, the decks quivered and creaked down to the hull; the tall chimneys, in a crooked, toppled over, and fell like forest trees, some upon the wharf, some into the water.

Oil burst from confinement and flowed in broad streams far down upon the surface of the river, resembling, when viewed from the Suspension Bridge, a separate river of molten gold.

It appeared at the first to be a hopeless task to resist the progress of the fire on the six boats over which it had so quickly spread, and hopeless it proved. For the stiff breeze blowing from the east bore the flames from one boat to another until all were ablaze, and the six river palaces were swept away like the chaff before the wind. The firemen, seeing that it would be useless to attempt to save the boats that were on fire when they reached the wharf, concentrated their engines to save the steamers that lay above the Melnotte. Planting their hydraulic batteries on the steamer Silver Spray, they stood, with scorching faces and blistering hands, directing their heavy streams of water to points likely to be attacked. They were very successful in preventing the flames from communicating to the boats above the Spray, and even that boat was not injured by the flames to an appreciable extent. At 8 o'clock, when the conflagration had spent its energy on the six steamers, the firemen were still holding their own.

It is believed that no lives were lost by fire, but a deck hand who escaped from the Clifton states that a companion, in trying to save himself jumped into the river and was drowned.

When the fire was blazing fiercest, a number of kegs of powder on the Clifton exploded, but, as far as we could learn, did no particular damage.

THE FIRE AT HELENA, MONTANA.

Loss, Half a Million Dollars.

From the Helena Post, April 30.

At twenty minutes past 2 o'clock, on Wednesday morning, Helenians were awakened from their slumbers by the horror-thrilling cry of "fire!"—wakened to see their proud city fall a prey to the long looked for and dreaded red demon, and naught be left of two-thirds of its business quarter save the gray ashes of desolation. The fire was first discovered in a Chinese house of ill-fame, adjoining the shoe shop on the corner of West Main and Cutler streets, and before the alarm had called a score of persons to the spot the devouring flames had seized upon the adjoining building. In ten minutes it was all ablaze, and as the heat sucked in the famous master from the dry pine logs of which it was constructed, the heat became so intense that approach to it was impossible. The firemen and citizens gathered promptly by hundreds, and many worked diligently, but ineffectively, to demolish the Chinese houses immediately across Cutler street. It was but preparing food for the gourmand. The heat drove them rapidly from one building to another. A rally was made to tear out the structures adjoining the Hancock Building, the key to the preservation of the city, but the flames jumped West Main street, ran rapidly along the west side, flanked the position, drove the multitude out of the street, and, almost in a flash, the Hancock Building was covered with flames. The last position was lost—the destruction of the business part of the upper town was now inevitable. The fire fiend bounded along and across Bridge street, roaring with fury, breathing his fire-flake breath far ahead, and devouring with ravenous haste the dainty tinder in his path. Ere the merchants and families were moving out rapidly, or into fire proofs all down Main and the cross streets. But now confusion was confounded, and cager-solicitude became a panic of fright. In three hours the heart of the city was eaten out, about two hundred houses were consumed, and daylight dawned upon the darkest day ever Helena saw. Fortunately daylight brought an angel of mercy to the scene. The wind, which had increased and fanned the flames with fitful gusts, right down the gulch, veered round. The flames had swept everything but the fire-proofs until they reached the stone barrier presented by Hale & Co.'s and E. & Mansfield's buildings on opposite sides of Main street, and checked by them, had darted over the hill in the direction of Broadway. McPherson's house on Jackson street was consuming; five minutes more and the Hall & Miller cottages would have bathed the fire to Broadway. But the smoke and fire darted upward—drifted lazily back. One more rally—contiguous buildings were demolished by still ready hands, the Broadway region was saved, the further progress stayed. Up-town, the Dorris Building was saved by superhuman exertions. The fire did not extend across Joliet street, except to Curtin Bros.' building, which was burnt. Except the fire-proof buildings of the National Bank, King & Gillette, Hershey, Hussey & Dahler, Clarke & Klein, L. Kerzog, Poznainsky, Murphy and Stevenson, and a couple near the corner of Joliet and Cutler, there is not a valuable building left in the space bounded by Mansfield and Hale, Joliet, Cutler and Clore streets.

The morning scene was one of dreariest desolation. The hills about were covered with groups of men, women and children, looking sadly down on the ashes of their homes; the meagre extra apparel and furniture clutched in haste, strewn about; the remote streets piled with merchandise transported at gallop by scores of teams, weird forms of men groping about down in the thick smoke, and the sun draping even the great mountains in sombre, sorrowful shadows from the smoky incense that descended from the altar of devastation.

The number of buildings destroyed is variously estimated at from 150 to 227. The loss is estimated at from $600,000 to $800,000, the larger figures being the estimate of one of our best informed and most considerate merchants. In many branches of industry and trade, there was not a representative with a roof over him, yesterday.

The origin of the fire is unknown, but it is the generally accepted belief that it was fired purposely, by an incendiary. From the negotiations made and intent expressions, and that, one-half of the business firms will begin rebuilding within the week.

Every one noticed the lamentable deficiency of water, but we have not seen it yet stated who cut the Gordian knot by cutting the Ten Mile ditch. The citizens are indebted for this to Judge M. F. Truett, who, invalid as he is, shouldered a pick, and, on reaching the ditch cut it in five places, thus throwing into the streets an inundation of water, which was of invaluable service in subduing the flames. The Dorris Building, which was in most imminent danger, and involved the principle another block in its destruction, was [illegible] Constable. [illegible]

The rally made at the Hall cottages on Jackson street, at 4 o'clock, was the charge pre-eminent upon the destroyer. Among those who were conspicuous for personal exertions, and in encouraging disheartened scores back for one more and a successful effort, were Messrs. A. M. Woolfolk, W. F. Sanders, Neil Howie, J. M. Curtis, J. X. Biedler, Hugh Kirkendall and Bishop Tuttle. The head of the Church, who had just preached here, as his sweeping tail was pinioned on Joliet street several hundred yards away.

As men come to think it over, the estimate of loss is increased. Mr. Henry Thompson, Mr. James King, and Mr. Clarke, of Clarke, Conrad & Miller stipulate the estimate at over $800,000. This was almost wholly in buildings, furniture, etc. We do not believe there was $20,000 worth of salable merchandise burned in the stores, although a large amount of produce was in them as well as more or less damaged. This and the piles of goods, billiard tables, furniture, etc., that was piled in the streets, transferred to fire proofs and warehouses, and out on the hill sides, evidences the alacrity and earnestness with which men worked. Among the houses were: 30 or 40 stores and groceries, 12 saloons, 6 hotels, 1 assay offices, 4 jewelry stores, 3 livery stables, 2 photograph galleries, a dozen tobacco stores and gambling saloons, half a dozen doctor's offices, 2 book stores, 1 barber shops, a meat shops, 3 drug stores, 1 billiard halls, 1 theatre, and 1 city reservoir.

The burnt district covers a space approximating closely to twenty acres—swept black and bare and desolate by the besom of destruction. But no men. There is no faltering or depression. The men have fallen, but not to crush. Like Trojans they have worked; as so many Ajaxes they now bid disaster defiance. Hundreds of contracts for lumber and building have been made, and within thirty-six hours after the fire, several new buildings were erected and business renewed, a dozen more started, and Main street piled with building material until passing room is getting at a premium. The Phœnix was a slow bird compared to Helena. In a fortnight more Main street will scarce show the scar. Perhaps one-third the new buildings will be of stone, while the remainder will be mostly temporary and replaced by substantial structures during the season, after laborers and mechanics can be more easily had. On the whole, the general character of the buildings will be materially improved. There is no real distress. Nine-tenths of the property-owners are abundantly able to rebuild at once.

IOWA.

Call for a State Temperance Convention.

DES MOINES, May 13.—The following call for a State Temperance Convention has been issued:

"The friends of temperance in the State of Iowa will meet in a delegate convention at Des Moines, on Thursday, June, 1869, at 7½ o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of taking into consideration the duties of the voters of Iowa, who desire to secure the enactment and enforcement of a prohibitory liquor law, and to secure a unison of action among prohibitionists throughout the State.

"Every temperance organization, church or Sabbath School in the State will be entitled to representation, the vote of each county to be fixed, in proportion to its population, by the convention when assembled.

"This call is issued in response to many calls sent up from temperance men in all portions of the State, asking that a State Convention be called to take action as to the traffic in intoxicating beverages, and to arrest a series of resolutions which were passed by the district Temperance Convention, which assembled in Oskaloosa on the 14th day of April last.

"We, therefore, earnestly appeal to the friends of prohibition throughout Iowa to take immediate steps towards the selection of delegates, in accordance with this call, that every county, so far as possible, may be represented.

"JAMES WRIGHT, Polk County, Chairman,
"L. M. HOLT, Marshall County, Secretary.
"E. R. SHACKLAND, Dubuque County,
"C. B. LEIGHTON, Mahaska County,
"R. J. CROUCH, Clinton County,
"L. TODHUNTER, Warren County,
"H. L. DODGE, DesMoines County,
"J. Q. DETWILER, Benton County,
"W. W. KING, Polk County,
"Rev. M. F. BLATT, Mills County,
"Committee."

John Russell Young's Misappropriation of the Associated Press News—A Card.

I was formerly employed in the office of the New York *Tribune*. While I was there, Mr. John Russell Young, the managing editor of the *Tribune*, was in the habit of sending news belonging to the Associated Press to the Philadelphia *Morning Post*, of which he was a part owner. I have not only good reason to believe that he did this through others, but I know that he did it several times through myself. The way I first happened to send the Associated Press news was this:

An important base ball match had been played near this city. I attended it. While I was writing a report of it late at night, a despatch from John D. Stockton was handed me, asking for city news for the *Post*. While I was making up a despatch of the city news for him, Mr. Young came to my desk, threw down upon it several proof-sheets, and asked me to incorporate the substance of them in my despatch. After he had gone to his room, I discovered that the proofs were Associated Press news. I took the trouble to go to his room, and tell him that it was Associated Press news which he had given me. He said that he knew that, and he wanted me to send it, and keep it to myself.

I was under his orders. He told me that he was interested in the *Post*, and he wished me to send the news. When Mr. Young received Mr. Stockton's letter complaining of the "leak" of the Press news, I refused to send it any longer. Mr. Young's partner has already stated, in the Philadelphia *Post*, that I was dismissed from the *Tribune* establishment for disobedience of Mr. Young's orders.

AMOS J. CUMMINGS.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Meteorological record for May 14, 1869, as reported by J. G. Langguth, Jr., optician, No. 117 Randolph street, correspondent of the Smithsonian Institute. The small letters are the initials for the words "veering," "gentle," "high," "dry," "moist atmosphere," "rain," and "snow."

Time.	Bar.	Wind.	Ther.	Rain.
Night Pres'	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	28.77	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	28.77	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

THE MURDER TRIAL.

Fifth Day of the Trial of Arthur Devine.

Arguments of Messrs. Dexter, Anthony, Hervey and Reed.

Great Excitement and Applause During the Speeches.

Judge Williams' Instructions to the Jury.

The Prisoner Found "Not Guilty," and Released.

Closing Scenes of the Drama.

MORNING SESSION.

The fourth day of the trial of Arthur Devine, for the murder of Francis McVey, witnessed no abatement in interest on the part of the public. The Circuit Court reassembled at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, pursuant to adjournment.

MR. DEXTER'S ARGUMENT CONTINUED.

Wirt Dexter, Esq., counsel for the defence, resumed his argument. On the previous day, his voice having failed him, he was compelled to ask an adjournment. He had then reached that point in his argument where the conduct of McVey previous to the fatal affray was to be considered. All protection from sudden assault must be determined from instinct. When a mere indignity is offered one, the inevitable necessity is to resent it by either suasion or force; the presence of real bodily danger insures quick action on the part of the attacked; when self-protection is in question, it is the duty of a man to use the strength which God gave him.

He next illustrated a principle of self-defence, which carried with it great force. A man, who, in appearing in court and claiming damages for being kicked the whole length of a square, would appear in the light of one devoid of all manly instinct. The counsel did not wish to exaggerate the character of the assault; indirect testimony of the nature of McVey's wounds had been given. There seemed to be a disposition on the part of the prosecution and its friends to think that the Devines felt no compunction for the tragedy. This was an error. Immediately after the fatal shot had been fired, Devine made a remark which leads to the belief that he was exceedingly regretful for the occurrence.

Mr. Murphy, one of the witnesses for the prosecution, in giving his testimony, betrayed too much interest in the case for any great credence to be placed in his statements. He had been a friend of the deceased, had conveyed his body from one place to another, and, necessarily, his mind was imbued with the last scenes of the fatality.

Mr. Ryder, a witness for the defence, had been attacked by the counsel of the other side; they accused him of prevarication, and, in fact, of deliberate falsehood; they call him a detective. This occupation was no evidence of any inclination to prevaricate.

The testimony of the clerk employed in the manufactory of Devine Brothers was thoroughly creditable; it showed the relative positions of the parties interested at the time of the affray. Mrs. Ball, who told a very straightforward story, also suffered at the hands of the prosecution, they claiming ground for disbelief of her testimony because her husband worked for Devine. This point was ridiculed by Mr. Dexter. He said the statement made by Mrs. Ball was well worthy of belief; she had been in no instance detected in inaccuracy.

Another point, in itself very absurd, is made by the prosecution, that of the relative size of Devine and McVey; they pictured the former as a giant, and the deceased much smaller. The most formidable men were generally men of medium or small stature. Devine had been reading plans in his office when McVey entered; the latter had offered insolence to his employer, whereupon he was ordered to leave; then Devine received a sudden blow at the hands of deceased. McVey at once retreated, and, on the point of seizing a missile, was shot. Could Devine have then escaped the wrath of his assailant? It was a most natural thing to protect himself by using the pistol instead of waiting to be prostrated and killed.

Murphy had testified that he had seen no bruises on Devine; there could be no doubt that Devine was bruised. The hypothesis that McVey was standing with his back toward Devine, is evidently absurd; (here he displayed the map.) McVey was standing east of the scales further toward of the shop than a direct line of the door. He was not an employé of the shop and consequently had no business to stoop to pick up anything; his purpose was undoubtedly a deadly one. Three witnesses for the prosecution and two for the defence had testified that McVey stooped evidently to pick up something; if they are right on any other point, must they not be right in this?

Everything of interest to the prisoner at the bar was his life and liberty, and the gentleman closed with the expression of a hope that the jury would deal with the case as their consciences dictated.

ARGUMENT OF MR. ANTHONY.

Elliott Anthony, Esq., counsel for the defence, followed Mr. Dexter in summing up the case. He opened by stating that the jury were conversant with the facts of the case; the theories of the prosecution and of the defence were established, and the latter had proven certain things which were incontrovertible.

He then briefly reviewed the circumstances attending the affray as learned from the testimony of witnesses of both sides.

McVey had savagely attacked Devine; had taken his head under his arm, and in that position had pounded him. Was this act an indication of McVey's personal character? One witness had testified that he was much afraid that Devine would be killed before assistance could be got.

One point, continued the gentleman, he desired to especially dwell upon, and would then conclude. Mr. Dexter had conclusively illustrated the matter of justification. The prosecution claimed that McVey was shot down while retreating; therefore they say the act of Devine was unjustifiable. There were a number of witnesses who showed that he was not retreating when Devine fired. Wiseman, the third witness, testified that Mr. ... proof for the prosecution, his face toward the ... was stooping before the shot was fired. Mrs. ... was the only witness who had stated that McVey was retreating when he received the wound. Mrs. Ball and Glasgow, whose testimony was unimpeached, had decided the matter of threats which McVey had made against Devine. This shows that the character of McVey was not peaceable.

He desired to establish in the minds of the jury the understanding that the point of justification was demonstrated. He closed with an expression of full confidence in the jury, and a belief that they could not fail to render a verdict just to the prisoner.

ARGUMENT OF MR. HERVEY.

Robert Hervey, Esq., counsel for the defence, continued the argument. He complimented the jury on their patience and attention to the case in its various phases, and trusted that their sole attention would continue to the end. In deciding the case the jury should use the best energies of their minds and their hearts.

An accurate principle of the law, about which there could be no question, was this: In all criminal trials, whether the man is on trial for his life or for an offence involving his liberty, the jury starts in the investigation with a conviction of either the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, which could not be avoided. ... The good character of Devine was next considered, and his reputation as a peaceable man dwelt upon. The pistol had been procured for protection, and not for aggression....

Mrs. Ball had been one of the most straightforward witnesses in the case; she had been a friend of McVey in the old country, and it was natural to suppose that her testimony might be inclined more favorably to the deceased. Yet she did not prevaricate, and the efforts of the other side to impeach her evidence were futile. She testified that she met McVey and he said: "There are you playing the lawyer." He answered that he had been discharged and said that he was going to "knock h—l out of the big-headed bugger," meaning Devine. She told him not to do it. He said, "by Christ I'll do it." There could have been no more solemn oath uttered by a human being. He went to the shop in pursuit of that avowed intention. He saw the elder member of the firm, Peter Devine, but made no claim for any different amount of money than was told him would be paid him in the afternoon. The second time he called he was still boiling passions, determined to carry his threat into execution. In the street, caring not for those who heard him, he uttered another threat—"I'll have the bugger's heart's blood." This second ebullition of his passion indicated that even time had failed to cool him, and that he was determined to have vengeance for a trivial imagined wrong. He hoped that the jury would apply this point to themselves, and render a conscientious verdict.

As to the actual intention of the deceased when he went to the shop of Devine, there could be no room for doubt; sufficient proof of that had been given, and but one conclusion could be arrived at—that McVey meant to injure or kill Arthur Devine. In the afternoon when the affray occurred he visited the office of Devine with blood in his eye and threats of dire vengeance on his lips. When Devine explained that he could do nothing about his pay as he was not the financial man, McVey said that if he couldn't get what he wanted in money he would take it out of his (Devine's) hide.... Had it not, Devine would probably have been the murdered man.

Murphy, a witness for the prosecution, was contradicted in many ways. ... McVey was leaving the shop when Devine fired the pistol. The course of the ball, however, showed an entirely different position. ... It was a physical impossibility. ...

If Arthur Devine had a right to apprehend and fear that McVey was about to injure him, he was justified in using his pistol.

The witness J. J. Ryder, subpoenaed for the prosecution, had been assailed by the opposing counsel, and in his defence the gentleman had considerable to say. Ryder was accused of perjury. Surely the gentlemen of the other side do not accuse the defence of deliberately suborning a man to commit perjury? It may be sometimes that a man employed by the police will swear, but such men are scarce and still more scarce are the men who would volunteer perjury.

The best evidence of the truthfulness of the witnesses, who show that McVey was in the act of seizing a weapon when shot, was that they disagreed in minor points, and yet all agree in justification. The jury should appreciate the circumstances of the affray. They could certainly arrive at no other determination than that Devine did right. A physician testified that had McVey struck Devine an inch or more aside from the ear, the blow would have been fatal. It was nearly so as it was. Twelve men could not be found who, after hearing the evidence, would condemn that defendant. One element of murder was wanting in the case—"malice, express or implied." There was no malice aforethought on the part of Devine when he committed the act. Bleeding from the wounds received from McVey, and in fear of being slain, he acted from instinct of personal protection.

The State Attorney had said in his argument for the people that malice might be implied. If a man should fire a gun from a window and kill a person in the street, malice is implied, because the act proceeds from an abandoned and malignant heart. Because the prisoner acted in self-defence, as is clearly proven, there was an intelligent outline of the ground on which rested the defence when it asked for a triumphant acquittal of the prisoner. To none others but the jury could the unfortunate man turn for sympathy. His character had been blackened and maligned, and he had been miscalled a cruel and remorseless murderer, and even with life and liberty he would have to suffer the awful stigma cast upon his name. All that was asked was justice in mercy, and the jury was asked not in pitiful strains studied for the occasion, but in accordance with the plain facts of the common law. The counsel concluded with a touching appeal for the life of his client, and the effect of his eloquence was noticeable in the audience.

ADJOURNED.

The Court then adjourned to reconvene at 2 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The court-room was, if possible, more crowded in the afternoon than at any previous time during the trial. Every inch of space was filled. The fact that yesterday was the last day of the trial probably drew together a great many interested persons. The trial, from the beginning, has commanded the interest of the public, and in the streets, and in the family circle, the matter has been canvassed. It is not surprising, then, that the court-room has been crowded every day. The audience was principally composed of workingmen.

THE PRISONER,

surrounded by his wife, brother, and other relatives, occupied the same seat near the witness stand and in front of the bench, which he has had since the commencement of the first session. His demeanor was calm, in fact almost bordering on carelessness, and yet a sharp scrutiny could occasionally detect a symptom of uneasiness upon his part. The nervous twitching of the muscles of his face, and the unsteady wondering gaze of his eye gave evidence of agony of mind. Whenever the deceased were pointedly alluded to, the prisoner seemed to take a special delight in staring him out of countenance. His back was turned toward the main entrance, but he still faced a large number of the audience.

ARGUMENT OF MR. REED.

Charles H. Reed, Esq., State's Attorney, commenced his address to the jury at 2 o'clock p. m., when the court was called to order. His appearance on the floor was greeted with applause by the audience. The gentleman commenced with a vindication of the character of his colleague, Mr. Driscoll, from the attack made upon him by Mr. Dexter, counsel for the defence. To show that while Mr. Dexter had accused Mr. Driscoll of misstating law, it must be said that he, himself, had failed to do so, he read from the 23d Illinois Reports a portion of a decision regarding the law of retail, which had been omitted by Mr. Dexter in reading the decision.

Mr. Anthony, the associate of Mr. Dexter, on the defence, at this stage of the argument, rose in behalf of his colleague, and, interrupting Mr. Reed, accused him of gross misrepresentation. The audience, just at this juncture, was stimulated to marked manifestations of applause for Mr. Reed. The Court made every necessary effort to quiet the crowd, but not until several threats had been made did the turbulent mass settle into order. The bailiffs were commanded to summarily clear the court-room upon a repetition of the offence.

Mr. Reed then resumed. Admitting that the testimony of all the witnesses for the defence was true, even that of Ryder, the prisoner had been proven guilty of murder, and it was quite evident that, after the parties, deceased and defendant, had been separated, the prisoner was left in the furthermost corner of the office, and yet, even after his assailant had been ejected, even if he had seen McVey pick up a missile to throw at him, he had no legal right to resort to a deadly weapon. His first duty was to escape, which he could have done; had he, the terrible result might have been avoided. Had he closed the door the danger might have been avoided. But, instead of showing the slightest disposition to escape, he took several steps toward a drawer, became possessed of a revolver, and, turning round, shot at McVey as he was retreating.

He had read the law of the State of Illinois, which was binding upon every person that came within a court, and the decision was that he must do all that could be reasonably done to avoid the taking of human life, and this does not mean that he may make one little movement that he may appear to escape, and, shooting, wound or kill. The decision in the 24th Illinois Statute was to the same effect, and he thought that unless he could demonstrate that Arthur Devine was not justified in shooting McVey, even accepting the evidence of the defence to be true, and the fact to be as stated that McVey stooped to take up a missile. In this case the prisoner might have shut the door, and there being parties outside, his workmen, he would have been clear of danger from the effect of any such weapon. He did not do this, however; he went to the door, he looked out and then shot, and the ball entered the man's back. The probable fact was that he was enraged at the thought that one of his employés had dared to smite him in his own office. That he had acted deliberately was sustained in part by an incautious remark of one of his counsel. It involuntarily dropped out that he replaced the pistol in the desk; if he did so he must have taken it therefrom, so that he took a number of steps to reach it; having it went to the door and returned it to its place, telling his clerk what disposition to make of it, adding to his remark the words that he guessed he had shot him. Would any man have considered his own defence to have required such conduct?

He argued, also, that Devine's reply to Constable Bohee supported his theory of the case. He thought nothing of the lead or dying man's talk. His case being related, he reflected upon his act, when Bohee asked him how he came to do it. He did not reply then that he shot in self-defence, but that the man had aggravated him. He supposed so, and argued that this bore out the theory that the shooting was done in rage and not by reason of necessity. Here the counsel quoted from a New York report to show that in such a case there could be no justification, and again referred to the Illinois report to support the view expressed in the New York case, that before the taking of life is resorted to, there must be an avoidance of further conflict if such be possible. In this case, prisoner's counsel made the issue that the act was murder outright or justifiable. And that was the issue he was attempting to meet. Premeditation was therefore an ingredient of the crime charged. He cited authorities to show that the effect that premeditation need only include an instantaneous thought, and argued that the evidence in this case showed even cool deliberation.

He further argued that the position of the parties was such as to preclude the idea of a well-grounded fear of imminent danger to life and limb.

Mr. Reed then referred to the statements of the witnesses on the part of the defence, giving them all credit or intention to tell the truth, but referring to the possible bias which might exist on the part of persons who earn their daily bread through employment in the shop of defendant. Here he referred to the coolness of Mrs. Ball, who, although she had known deceased in his childhood merely visited him about from curiosity to determine the identity of the victim; and to the conduct of McVey's fellow-workmen, who so left him to die upon the sidewalk while they returned to their labor lest they should lose a quarter of a day's pay. In contrast to this, he spoke of the conduct of his witness, Murphy, who, being but a shop associate of the deceased, had him conveyed to his home, watched by his body, followed him to his grave, and left the shop lest he, at some future time, should become a victim to like oppression.

It had been said on the other side that the prosecution was seeking to dig another grave, and that they desired to there consign the unfortunate prisoner. This was not the fact. All that was wanted was justice. He thought that the jury should denominate this crime by its right name, and in their hands rested the power to punish. They could find him guilty of murder, as they ought, or guilty of manslaughter, and they could fix the sentence whether it be by hanging or imprisonment for the term of one year, or for any number of years during his natural life.

The counsel then took his seat, and the jury were called upon to rise and hear the

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PEOPLE.

For the people, the Court instructed the jury as follows:

1. Murder is the unlawful killing of a human being in the peace of the people, with malice aforethought, either express or implied.

2. Express malice is that deliberate intention unlawfully to take away the life of a fellow-creature which is manifested by external circumstances capable of proof.

3. Malice aforethought shall be implied when no considerable provocation appears, or where all the circumstances of the killing show an abandoned and malignant heart.

4. The Court instructs the jury that justifiable homicide is the killing of a human being in necessary self-defence, or in defence of habitation, property, or person against one who manifestly intends or endeavors, by violence or surprise, to commit a felony, such as murder, rape, robbery, burglary, and the like, upon either person or property, or against any person or persons who manifestly intend and endeavor, in a violent, riotous, or tumultuous manner, to enter the habitation of another for the purpose of assaulting or offering personal violence to any person dwelling or being therein.

5. A bare fear of any of those offences, to prevent which the homicide is alleged to have been committed, shall not be sufficient to justify the killing. It must appear that the circumstances were sufficient to excite the fears of a reasonable person, and that the party killing really acted under the influence of those fears and not in a spirit of revenge.

6. If a person kill another in self-defence, it must appear that the danger was so urgent and pressing that, in order to save his own life, or to prevent his receiving great bodily injury, the killing of the other was absolutely necessary; and it must appear, also, that the person killed was the assailant, or that the slayer had really, and in good faith, endeavored to decline any further struggle before the mortal blow was given.

7. The Court also instructs the jury that, when a person deliberately uses a deadly weapon in such a manner as to be likely to produce death, the law presumes the malice necessary to murder to exist. It is an old and salutary general rule of the law that a man is held to contemplate and intend the natural consequences of his own acts; and the law presumes that such conduct in reference to the consequences of things would be the natural result of his acts. Thus, if a man takes a loaded pistol or revolver, and deliberately fires at and strikes another in a vital part, and death results from such shot, the inference from the act is irresistible that the death was meant, and in the absence of other proof, the law presumes malice. This presumption, however, may be rebutted. In all cases the proof of facts and circumstances inconsistent with the presumption. It is for the jury to determine from all the circumstances whether the killing was murder or manslaughter, and in so far as to what extent such presumptions have been rebutted in this case.

8. In order to constitute the crime of murder, it is not necessary by the law that the intention to kill should exist for any great length of time, but it is sufficient if the intention to kill was formed and existed at the instant of firing the fatal shot.

9. The Court instructs the jury that a person attacked by another must not be held to employ all the means for escape, that he is reasonably able to use, before he is justified, where in the light of circumstances they would seem to promise safety, before he can be justified in slaying his antagonist.

10. If the jury shall believe from the evidence that, at the time when the fatal shot was fired by the defendant, the deceased had discontinued all attempts to commit injury upon defendant, and was then retreating from the defendant, and that the defendant was aware of that fact, and that the defendant did not then fear, and had no reasonable ground to apprehend immediate danger to his life, or great bodily harm from the deceased, but fired the shot from revenge, and with an intent to kill the deceased, in manner and form as charged in the indictment, and the deceased died from the shot, then the defendant is guilty of murder.

11. The Court instructs the jury that if they shall believe from the evidence that the defendant is not guilty of murder, but shall believe from the evidence that he is guilty of manslaughter, then the jury have the right under this indictment, and it is the duty of the jury to find him guilty of manslaughter. And if the jury do find the defendant guilty of manslaughter, the jury then must determine what his punishment shall be, and shall fix in their verdict how long he shall be confined in the Penitentiary, which cannot be less than one year, but may be any number of years and may be for his natural life.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE DEFENCE.

The instructions for the defence were as follows:

1. The Court instructs the jury that, unless they believe from the evidence in the case that the defendant killed Francis McVey with malice aforethought, then they must find for the defendant upon the charge made against him.

2. If the jury believe from the evidence in this case that Francis McVey came to his death while engaged in making an assault upon the defendant, and that he was the aggressor, and that Devine shot McVey as he was necessary self-defence, to avoid the infliction of great bodily harm, and not with malice aforethought, then the jury are instructed that he is not guilty of murder.

3. The Court instructs the jury that, unless they believe from the evidence that all the material allegations in the indictment alleged beyond any reasonable doubt, they ought to find for the defendant.

4. The Court instructs the jury that, in all criminal cases, and particularly in this class of cases, the law presumes that the defendant is innocent, and so the jury are to regard him, unless the prosecution have proved all the allegations beyond a doubt in manner and form as alleged in the indictment.

5. Further, the jury are instructed that there must be not only enough proved to form a conviction could be had; and if, by any reasonable hypothesis, consistent with the evidence in the case, the innocence of the defendant can be established, there could be no conviction. Hence, if the jury are not satisfied that the evidence has established beyond reasonable doubt, then there must be a finding for defendant. If McVey made an assault upon the defendant, and there was reasonable ground to believe that he would return the assault, and inflict bodily injury on him, and defendant so feared and had reasonable grounds, upon any reasonable hypothesis, from the evidence, then it is the duty of the jury to acquit.

6. A different measure of evidence prevails in the case from that which prevails in civil cases. In the latter a preponderance of testimony is sufficient; in a case like the present, no fact involving guilt is to be considered proven unless it be established by a degree of evidence which excludes all reasonable doubt.

7. Where the defence of justification is set up, the question of who made the assault is made by the statute of Illinois a very important inquiry, and the jury should consider the testimony tending to show that McVey made the assault, and whether it was with or without provocation or consent, in determining whether the defence is established. So if the jury believed Devine was assaulted by deceased in such a way as to induce in a reasonable man a well-grounded belief that he was in danger of suffering great bodily harm, and that laboring under this belief he shot deceased, then he was justified in so doing, if he had reasonable ground for apprehending that he could not otherwise have himself.

8. In a criminal case the jury is the judge of both the law and the facts of the case, and they have a right to determine the case; and if they believe that the party was pending danger of serious bodily injury, at the hands of the deceased, and that he shot him under the instinct of self-preservation, and not from malice or revenge, then there should be an acquittal, although in fact there was no actual danger.

9. In order to justify taking of life, the person acting should be judged as it appeared to him at the time, and to determine from the surrounding circumstances whether he acted as a reasonable man in the way of defence. It is not necessary that the danger to the life of his assailant to have been impending; it is sufficient if he acted under an honest belief of danger, and was justified. The question is, whether Devine was in imminent danger of serious bodily harm. ... If it was believed that McVey threatened defendant with grievous bodily harm, and actually attempted it, then the defendant had a right to defend himself, and even to kill his assailant, if necessary. ... The jury must consider whether McVey ... and if Devine was bleeding from the wounds inflicted ... and believed it necessary to save his own life or prevent great bodily harm, he was justified.

10. And in determining whether he was justified, the jury should take into consideration the circumstances in which the prisoner was placed at the time of the act, the relative position of the parties, if any existed, and the jury should look, not at the question as it appears now, but as it appeared to the defendant at the time. ... If the jury believe from the evidence that Devine ... then they should acquit. ... And it is the duty of the jury to consider all the facts of the case.

(The jury retired at ... five minutes to 4 ... was agreed upon. ... "Not Guilty." ... Thereupon Robert ... Peter Devine had ... late prisoner ... to a carriage and ... So ends the great trial.)

[illegible]

THE MURDER TRIAL.

Fifth Day of the Trial of Arthur Devine.

Arguments of Messrs. Dexter, Anthony, Hervey and Reed.

Great Excitement and Applause During the Speeches.

Judge Williams' Instructions to the Jury.

The Prisoner Found "Not Guilty," and Released.

Closing Scenes of the Drama.

MORNING SESSION.

The fourth day of the trial of Arthur Devine, for the murder of Francis McVey, witnessed no abatement in interest on the part of the public. The Circuit Court reassembled at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, pursuant to adjournment.

MR. DEXTER'S ARGUMENT CONTINUED.

Wirt Dexter, Esq., counsel for the defence, resumed his argument. On the previous day, his voice having failed him, he was compelled to ask an adjournment. He had then reached that point in his argument where the conduct of McVey previous to the fatal affray was to be considered. All protection from sudden assault must be determined from instinct. When a mere indignity is offered one, the inevitable necessity is to resent it by either suasion or force; the presence of real bodily danger insures quick action on the part of the attacked; when self-protection is in question, it is the duty of a man to use the strength which God gave him.

He next illustrated a principle of self-defence, which carried with it great force. [illegible]

[illegible]

ARGUMENT OF MR. REED.

[illegible]

ARGUMENT OF MR. ANTHONY.

Elliott Anthony, Esq., counsel for the defence, [illegible]

ARGUMENT OF MR. HERVEY.

Robert Hervey, Esq., counsel for the defence, [illegible]

[illegible]

The Court then adjourned to reconvene at 2 o'clock p. m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The court-room was, if possible, more crowded in the afternoon than at any previous time during the trial. [illegible]

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE PEOPLE.

For the people, the Court instructed the jury as follows:

[illegible]

INSTRUCTIONS FOR THE DEFENCE.

The instructions for the defence were as follows:

[illegible]

THE VERDICT.

The jury retired at a quarter to 5 o'clock. At five minutes to 7 it was announced that a verdict was agreed upon.

At about two minutes to 8 the jury was brought in, when the following verdict was returned:

"We, the jury, find a verdict for the defendant of justifiable homicide."

This informal finding was reduced to form:

"We, the jury, find the defendant NOT GUILTY."

Thereupon Robert Hervey, Esq., moved that the prisoner be discharged, and an order to that effect was made.

Peter Devine had meanwhile fainted, and the late prisoner seemed to be lost in wonderment. His friends crowded around him, he was hurried to a carriage and is free. Peter Devine was also assisted on after but a partial recovery.

So ends the great murder trial.

THE BURKHARDT MURDER.

The Assassin Still at Large and Unidentified—Three Arrests Made Yesterday.

The Burkhardt murder, an account of which was published in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday, has become the one absorbing topic of conversation and speculation in police circles. It is likewise a matter of speculation and wonder with people outside of the police, how a matter so important could happen under the eyes of the officers and they still remain in blissful ignorance, until nearly twenty-four hours after the tragedy. Three arrests have been made in the interest of the case, but the perpetrator of the murder is still at large, nor is even his identity established. The parties in custody are Mrs. Burkhardt, and Mary Jane Kenneleck, both of whom passed the night in the house with the wounded man, and Mrs. Mary Hamilton, by whom it is proposed to prove that they were present.

The tenement in which the tragedy occurred is one of the most tumble-down rookeries in the city, and for filthiness and dirt has not its equal. How any human being could have lived and breathed in that atmosphere is a marvel. The better class of the brute creation have eschewed the locality long ago, and only a consumptive rat is here and there visible.

The woman Burkhardt is simply an aggregation of filth and rottenness. Her dress is a rag, her face a bloat, her eyes have the appearance of two dried up blisters, and her mind has succumbed to whiskey this many a year. Regarding the murder she is as dumb as a post.

Burkhardt was a little man, about 45 years of age, and a hardened criminal. Of robberies he had been several times convicted, and there is but little doubt, according to his own raving confession, that he was also guilty of murder. It is a wonder that he did not expire instantly on receiving the wounds. One stab in the abdomen cut far into the bowels, two entered his lungs, and two other severe cuts are visible in the back part of his head.

In order to give the police an opportunity to work up the case before presenting it to a Coroner's jury, and also for the purpose of holding a thorough post mortem examination of the remains, the inquest has been postponed to this afternoon, at 2 o'clock, when it will be held at the Armory.

AMUSEMENTS.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

There will be a grand closing up to-day at the theatres of the week's attractions, preparatory to opening a new budget on Monday evening next.

"Henry" and "Francis" will meet upon the "Field of the Cloth of Gold" this afternoon and evening, and then spur their festive steeds for parts unknown, and "Ixion" will take the wheel on Monday evening. [illegible]

The last opportunities for "Surf" bathing at the Dearborn Theatre will be afforded to-day, after which the season at the watering place will close, and new attractions supply its place next week.

The good-natured, eccentric, dapper and all that "sort o' thing you know, you know," Sam, will positively make his last appearance to-day. Have you seen "Sam?" If not, go to-day, for "Kit" comes next Monday, all the way from Arkansas.

The plantation life of "The Octoroon," at the Museum, also closes to-day, and Ethiopian minstrelsy makes room on Monday for the mighty spiced "East Lynne," beloved of the followers of Braddon.

REAL ESTATE.

Warrantee deeds for city and suburban property within seven miles of the Court House filed for record on Friday, May 14:

[illegible]

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

[illegible]

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

[illegible]

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

[illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 14.

Notwithstanding a little increase in the demand for money, the market is abundantly supplied, and banks find no employment for a large share of their funds. From what we know of the actual condition, at the present time, of three or four of the leading banks, we estimate that in the aggregate the banks of this city could now increase their loan and discount lines about three million dollars and still be in easy circumstances. The National Banks alone could increase their loans and discounts over two millions and still be in far better condition than at the date of their last statement. Under these circumstances it will be readily understood that all borrowers who present satisfactory collaterals get accommodated regardless of whether they are regular customers or not. The principal cause of the excess of money over the demand just at present is the lack of activity in the grain trade. A large portion of the grain which is going forward now, was paid for some time ago by Eastern capital, and the home capital thus released, finding but little employment in the present light grain movement from the country, accumulates here.

Some light shipments of currency are going out to the wheat districts, but not equal to the amounts coming in from other directions.

Exchange continues quite firm at par to 25c premium, for sales between banks. Counter rates remain unchanged, bankers selling at 1-10 premium, and buying at par for straight sight bills on New York, and 1-10 discount on grain bills.

The government bond list shows a continued advance in prices under the policy of the Secretary of the Treasury to buy, and though it is pretty well understood that the bonds purchased are not to be cancelled, but to be simply retained in the Treasury to save the interest, and that a falling off in the revenue receipts may make it necessary to issue them again, the scarcity that is anticipated as a result of these purchases, and of the continued export demand, is causing a considerable advance. The rise since yesterday was an average of about ½c on the whole list.

The great speculation in railway stocks is unabated, and the average rise of from ten to fifteen per cent on the whole list of stocks which has been effected by the abundance of money in New York during the last two weeks, is fully maintained yet.

Dealers' quotations for buying and selling government bonds, local stocks, gold and silver, in this market, this afternoon, were as follows:

	Buying.	Selling.
U. S. 6s, 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1862	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1864	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1865	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1865—new issue	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1867	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 5-20s, 1868	[illegible]	[illegible]
U. S. 10-40s, large	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cook County 7s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s (municipal)	97	
Chicago City 7s (water and sewerage)	[illegible]	
American gold	[illegible]	
Silver	127	

The earnings of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne & Chicago Railway Company for the month of April were $726,777, against $770,198 for the corresponding month of 1868, showing a decrease of $43,421. The expenses of the company for April show a decrease of $23,669 as compared with last year, leaving the net decrease of earnings, $17,951. The total earnings since January 1, however, show an increase of $77,[illegible] over the corresponding period of last year.

The fiscal year of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company expires on May 30. From the beginning of the current fiscal year up to the 7th of May, its total earnings show an increase of $1,[illegible] over the same period of last year.

Below are the closing rates for government bonds in New York for the last four days:

[illegible]

The lowest and highest quotations for gold since April 1st were: 131⅛ on April 5, and 139⅛ on May 7. The range in New York to-day was:

[illegible]

LATEST.

NEW YORK, May 14.—Money easy at 6@7 per cent on call.

[illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 14.

The following tables show the receipts and shipments of produce during the past twenty-four hours:

RECEIPTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

SHIPMENTS FOR THE PAST TWENTY-FOUR HOURS.

[illegible]

Receipts inspected for to-morrow's bulletin are 20 cars wheat; 77 cars and [illegible] bu corn, of which [illegible] bu are No. 1, [illegible] bu are rejected, and [illegible] are no grade; [illegible] cars and 1,700 bu oats; and 1 car rye.

There was an average fulness of attendance on 'Change to-day, but much less than the usual amount of business transacted, the markets all being dull, and generally lower. All closed rather weak, in sympathy with the tenor of the last New York telegram.

Lake freights were almost lifeless. There is a large fleet in, but few vessels offering at current rates, while still fewer are asked for. Only one charter was reported to-day, at 10c for corn to Port Colborne. Rates to Buffalo are nominal at 5@5½c for wheat and corn. We note an inquiry for vessels from Milwaukee, indicating that holders there are preparing to ship out their property to the East.

Highwines were quiet and unchanged. Sales reported were of two lots of 50 brls each, at 90½c. The market closed nominal at 90½c.

Provisions were very quiet, and a shade easier, though holders were still firm. [illegible]

The movement in flour, to-day, was not so large as on the preceding two days, and only a fair business transpired—the prices realized being about the same as previously noted. [illegible]

Wheat was dull and lower in the almost total absence of demand. [illegible]

Corn was dull, and averaged lower in price, though the feeling was very irregular. [illegible]

Oats were more active and lower, yet rather firm, taking early quotations as the basis, the price improving to the close. [illegible]

Rye was very quiet, and unchanged in quotations, closing steady at $1.15 for No. 1, and $1.12 for No. 2. [illegible]

Barley was almost lifeless, but with no particular change in prices, and the market closed nominal. [illegible]

The inquiry for seeds was meagre. [illegible]

The following telegrams were received on 'Change to-day:

[illegible]

Later.

In the afternoon the grain markets were generally quiet, but a firm feeling prevailed and prices were a shade higher—No. 2 spring wheat selling at $1.11½@1.12, seller the month; No. 1 corn sold sparingly at 62½c, spot, and for No. 2, 57½c was bid. Provisions were neglected. In the evening there was nothing done in the grain markets. No. 2 wheat was held firm at $1.12, seller the month. Some inquiry existed for vessels, but lake freights were quiet. The schooner Edmond Head was chartered to carry wheat from Milwaukee to Kingston at 10c.

The hog market opened quiet and easy, but, later in the day, became firmer, and closed strong at $8.50@9.50. Beef cattle were in good demand and steady at yesterday's prices; sales making at $4.00@7.75 for common to extra.

It is refreshing to hear the St. Louis men boasting about being able to send grain all the way to Liverpool for less money than they charge to fetch it from Omaha, the latter necessitating no transhipment, and involving nothing but a direct journey on an inland water-course, down the stream. They evidently know what they are talking about, when they dilate on the question of extortionate charges and oppressive monopolies. It would be interesting, no doubt, to the Nebraska people to know that St. Louis is prepared to guarantee cheap carriage to New Orleans, provided her mammoth purchasing association (capital $50,000, guaranteed against loss,) can persuade the farmers that it is worth just nothing until it reaches St. Louis, the cost of carriage to that city of magnificent pretensions being equal to its price when landed there. The people up the river would naturally appreciate the wisdom of such a new principle of commercial economy.

CHICAGO LUMBER MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 14.

[illegible]

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 14.

The following tables show the daily receipts and shipments of live stock during the week up to this evening, as reported by the Secretary of the Union Stock Yards Company:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Sunday and Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

BEEF CATTLE—[illegible]

HOGS—[illegible]

SHEEP—The market was quiet and steady. [illegible]

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, May 14.

Sales of grain, flour, and provisions will be found under the head of "Commercial," and the grain in store sold subject to the usual charges for storage, unless otherwise expressed.

[illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

[illegible]

New York Dry Goods Market.

[illegible]

New York Breadstuffs, Provision and Grocery Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

NEW YORK, May 14.

[illegible]

New York Tobacco Market.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

[illegible]

MILWAUKEE.

[illegible]

MEMPHIS.

[illegible]

TOLEDO.

[illegible]

LOUISVILLE.

[illegible]

DETROIT.

[illegible]

CLEVELAND.

[illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

[illegible]

CINCINNATI.

[illegible]

BALTIMORE.

[illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

[illegible]

BUFFALO.

[illegible]

NEW ORLEANS.

[illegible]

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Port of Chicago.

ARRIVED ... May 14.

[illegible]

Vessels Passed Detroit.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

[illegible]

Port of Buffalo.

[illegible]

Illinois and Michigan Canal.

[illegible]

Marine News.

[illegible]

SILVER PLATED WARE.

Gorham Manufacturing Company, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Sterling Silver Ware, AND Nickel Silver-plated Ware.

Orders received from the trade only; but these goods may be obtained from responsible dealers everywhere.

GLOBE FIRE EXTINGUISHER.

NOTICE! FIRE!

GLOBE FIRE EXTINGUISHER COMPANY,

No. 4 DEY-ST., NEW YORK.

PATENTED DEC. 5, 1865.

Now in general use all over the world. So simple a child can use, and no expense.

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICE.

For safety against destruction by fire, no house or building should be without one.

Equal to a hand fire engine, and always ready for use.

Lower Rates of Insurance by having above.

REDUCED PRICE LIST.

First-class Agents wanted. For all information, address GLOBE FIRE EXTINGUISHER CO., No. 4 Dey-st., New York.

WATCHES.

The Collins Oroide Watch Factory

Cases of the COLLINS METAL (Improved Oroide.)

SPECIAL NOTICE.

[illegible]

Nos. 37 and 39 Nassau-st., opposite the Post Office, (up stairs), New York.

C. E. COLLINS & CO.

CLOTHS.

WASHINGTON MILLS,

Lawrence, Mass.,

6-4 Scotch Cheviots,

1869.

[illegible]

WASHINGTON MILLS, LAWRENCE, MASS.

[illegible]

OCEAN STEAMERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S Through Line to California and China.

[illegible]

REDUCED RATES. London and New York Steamship Line.

[illegible]

STOCKHOLDERS' MEETINGS.

ANNUAL MEETING.

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD CO., SECRETARY'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, April 26, 1869.

[illegible]

EBENEZER COOK, Secretary. JOHN F. TRACY, President.

NOTICE.

[illegible]

MALT.

Wyeth & Vandervoort Malting Co.,

[illegible]

BANKERS.

MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris.

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

Epilepsy can be Cured.

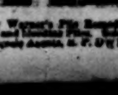
[illegible]

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES

[illegible]

WINDOW PULLEYS.



[illegible]

PILES.

PILES.

[illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Dr. James,

the renowned SPECIALIST of the age, founder and conductor of James' Lock Hospital, New Orleans, La., for thirteen years. For the last nine years located at Chicago, Ill. [illegible]

Address Dr. James at his Medical Institute, 91 and 93 Randolph-st., or by letter, P. O. Drawer 5863, Chicago, Ill.

Dr. James' Institute is the largest of the kind in the United States.

Dr. Townsend,

[illegible]

Your Destiny

[illegible]

Dr. Bassett,

[illegible]

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Your System is Changing.

[illegible]

PROPOSALS.

Improvement of the Des Moines Rapids of the Mississippi River.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

[illegible]

Proposals for Bridge Masonry.

[illegible]

TO ARCHITECTS.

Notice to Architects.

[illegible]

DAVID BUTLER, THOS. P. KENNARD, JOHN GILLESPIE

RANGES.

Improved French Range AND RANGE FURNITURE,

MANUFACTURED BY Bramhall, Deane & Co., 247 AND 249 WATER-ST., NEW YORK.

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

[illegible]

MEDICAL.

A Clear, Smooth Skin

[illegible]

In the Spring Months,

[illegible]

Young Ladies, Beware!

[illegible]

Not a Few

[illegible]

Helmbold's Extract Sarsaparilla

[illegible]

Quantity vs. Quality.

[illegible]

Those Who Desire

[illegible]

Helmbold's

CONCENTRATED EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA the GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER.

HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA

Eradicates Eruptive and Ulcerative Diseases of the Throat, Nose, Eyelids, Scalp and Skin,

[illegible]

WITH PERFECT SAFETY

[illegible]

An Interesting Letter

[illegible]

No remedy is equal to the Extract of Sarsaparilla; its power is extraordinary, more so than any other drug I am acquainted with. It is, in the strictest sense, a tonic, with this invaluable attribute, that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken, and yet so irritable as to render other substances of the tonic class unavailable or injurious.

HELMBOLD'S CONCENTRATED Extract Sarsaparilla,

[illegible]

H. T. HELMBOLD, DRUGGIST AND CHEMIST, 594 Broadway, New York.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

THE TRIGGER.

Conclusion of the Pigeon Match Between Bogardus and Ward, for $2,500 a Side.

Bogardus the Winner by Ten Birds—A Splendid Display of Skill.

The Great Match To-Day Against Time and Endurance.

The second and last day of the great pigeon shooting match between A. H. Bogardus, of Illinois, and James Ward, of Canada, for $2,500 a side, was begun at 11 o'clock yesterday forenoon, at the Dexter Park grounds, the attendance, owing probably to the thronging together here, being moderate. Since the first day's shooting, on Tuesday, the changing of the direction of the wind from the northeast to the southwest had necessitated the replacing of the traps, which were set so as to give the birds the wind. At the beginning of the shooting yesterday the wind blew strong and cold, but its violence at length moderated, and the larger part of the day's work was done under most favorable auspices. The shooting began at the fifty-third bird, Bogardus having killed 52 and Ward 39, with William Washter acting as judge for Bogardus, Edwin Thomas, Jr., for Ward, and Chauncey C. Willkinson as referee. In this, as in the other portions of the match, disputes were of rare occurrence. The shooting throughout was characterized by the utmost of harmony and good feeling. The wild pigeons were furnished by C. M. Hogle, Esq., and were splendid birds, every respect—fat, lively and swift of wing.

The score for the first division of the match, including that of Tuesday, was as follows:

	Bogardus.	Ward.
1st 25 birds	23	21
2d 25 birds	24	21
3d 25 birds	24	20
4th 25 birds	24	20
5th 25 birds	24	20
6th 25 birds	24	20
7th 25 birds	24	20
8th 25 birds	24	20
9th 25 birds	24	20
10th 25 birds	24	20
11th 25 birds	24	20
12th 25 birds	24	20
13th 25 birds	24	20
14th 25 birds	24	20
15th 25 birds	24	20
16th 25 birds	24	20
17th 25 birds	24	20
18th 25 birds	24	20
19th 25 birds	24	20
20th 25 birds	24	20
21st 25 birds	24	20
22d 25 birds	24	20
23d 25 birds	24	20
24th 25 birds	24	20
25th 25 birds	24	20
26th 25 birds	24	20
27th 25 birds	24	20
28th 25 birds	24	20
29th 25 birds	24	20
30th 25 birds	24	20
31st 25 birds	24	20
32d 25 birds	24	20
33d 25 birds	24	20
34th 25 birds	24	20
35th 25 birds	24	20
36th 25 birds	24	20
37th 25 birds	24	20
38th 25 birds	24	20
39th 25 birds	24	20
40th 25 birds	24	20
41st 25 birds	24	20
42d 25 birds	24	20
43d 25 birds	24	20
44th 25 birds	24	20
45th 25 birds	24	20
46th 25 birds	24	20
47th 25 birds	24	20
48th 25 birds	24	20
49th 25 birds	24	20
50th 25 birds	24	20
51st 25 birds	24	20
52d 25 birds	24	20
53d 25 birds	24	20
54th 25 birds	24	20
55th 25 birds	24	20
56th 25 birds	24	20
57th 25 birds	24	20
58th 25 birds	24	20
59th 25 birds	24	20
60th 25 birds	24	20
61st 25 birds	24	20
62d 25 birds	24	20
63d 25 birds	24	20
64th 25 birds	24	20
65th 25 birds	24	20
66th 25 birds	24	20
67th 25 birds	24	20
68th 25 birds	24	20
69th 25 birds	24	20
70th 25 birds	24	20
71st 25 birds	24	20
72d 25 birds	24	20
73d 25 birds	24	20
74th 25 birds	24	20
75th 25 birds	24	20
76th 25 birds	24	20
77th 25 birds	24	20
78th 25 birds	24	20
79th 25 birds	24	20
80th 25 birds	24	20
81st 25 birds	24	20
82d 25 birds	24	20
83d 25 birds	24	20
84th 25 birds	24	20
85th 25 birds	24	20
86th 25 birds	24	20
87th 25 birds	24	20
88th 25 birds	24	20
89th 25 birds	24	20
90th 25 birds	24	20
91st 25 birds	24	20
92d 25 birds	24	20
93d 25 birds	24	20
94th 25 birds	24	20
95th 25 birds	24	20
96th 25 birds	24	20
97th 25 birds	24	20
98th 25 birds	24	20
99th 25 birds	24	20
100th 25 birds	24	20
101st 25 birds	24	20
102d 25 birds	24	20
103d 25 birds	24	20
104th 25 birds	24	20
105th 25 birds	24	20
106th 25 birds	24	20
107th 25 birds	24	20
108th 25 birds	24	20
109th 25 birds	24	20
110th 25 birds	24	20
111th 25 birds	24	20
112th 25 birds	24	20
113th 25 birds	24	20
114th 25 birds	24	20
115th 25 birds	24	20
116th 25 birds	24	20
117th 25 birds	24	20
118th 25 birds	24	20
119th 25 birds	24	20
120th 25 birds	24	20
121st 25 birds	24	20
122d 25 birds	24	20
123d 25 birds	24	20
124th 25 birds	24	20
125th 25 birds	24	20
126th 25 birds	24	20
127th 25 birds	24	20
128th 25 birds	24	20
129th 25 birds	24	20
130th 25 birds	24	20
131st 25 birds	24	20
132d 25 birds	24	20
133d 25 birds	24	20
134th 25 birds	24	20
135th 25 birds	24	20
136th 25 birds	24	20
137th 25 birds	24	20
138th 25 birds	24	20
139th 25 birds	24	20
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399th 25 birds	24	20
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"Dead and outside of boundary.

Best consecutive shooting—Bogardus, 13; Ward, 4.

Best consecutive shooting—Bogardus, 13; Ward, 11.

The fact that the single rise shooting resulted in a tie, 71 each, is remarkable in view of the splendid skill of both marksmen, but if any one takes occasion to sneer at the score with its 52 ciphers in each case, he has only to remember that this part of the match was shot during a furious gale of wind—such a hurricane, in fact, as could scarcely prevail in any section of the country on the level open prairie which surrounds Dexter Park.

THE DOUBLE BIRD MATCH.

At half past 1 o'clock, the first part of the contest having ended, the party repaired to the Transit House, where a lunch was spread, and when this was gone were coaxed, and again they returned to the field for the double bird shooting, the termination of which, no matter if by a single bird's difference, would be hailed based upon the sum total of birds killed in both matches—should decide the match, which it does. The double bird shooting was from 21 and 22 yards apart, 21 yards free—2 yards greater than is usually the case in double rise matches—and 90 yards boundary. The shooting was quite as good as in the previous shooting. At the first pull of the trigger Bogardus brought down his bird, and so effectively, and did the same at the next pull; while Ward, on the contrary, at the first pull of the trigger suffered the mortification of seeing his first two pairs go harmlessly away outside the ropes, and when Bogardus brought to earth every one of his eight, winning the double bird match, and the money resting on record, by eight birds. The record of the double rise match is found in the following score:

	Bogardus.	Ward.
1st 10 pairs	9, 10, 11, 11, 11, 10, 10, 11, 10, 11	
2d 10 pairs	11, 10, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
3d 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 10, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
4th 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
5th 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
6th 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
7th 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
8th 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
9th 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
10th 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
11th 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
12th 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
13th 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
14th 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
15th 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
16th 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
17th 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
18th 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
19th 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
20th 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
21st 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
22d 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
23d 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
24th 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
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27th 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
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30th 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
31st 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
32d 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
33d 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
34th 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
35th 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
36th 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
37th 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
38th 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
39th 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
40th 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
41st 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
42d 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
43d 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
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45th 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
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50th 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
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60th 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
61st 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
62d 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
63d 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
64th 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
65th 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
66th 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
67th 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
68th 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
69th 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
70th 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
71st 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
72d 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
73d 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
74th 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
75th 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
76th 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
77th 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
78th 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
79th 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
80th 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
81st 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
82d 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
83d 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
84th 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
85th 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
86th 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
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88th 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
89th 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
90th 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
91st 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
92d 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
93d 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
94th 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
95th 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
96th 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
97th 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
98th 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
99th 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	
100th 10 pairs	11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11, 11	

THE POLICE BOARD.

Address of Past Commander Whittlesey at the Decoration Day Strewing of Flowers on the Graves of Deceased Soldiers.

HEADQUARTERS POST 20, G. A. R., CHICAGO, May 14, 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief of the Grand Army of the Republic, General Logan, has appointed Friday, the Department Commander, has designated the 30th of May, that on the graves of their fallen comrades and friends shall strew the graves of our fallen heroes with flowers, in commemoration of their memory and the deeds of deeds they have done. Every soldier who has shared the privations and hardships of the field, will not, if he can, forget on this day the dangers of the field, will doubt cheerfully join in this happy duty, and where it will pay a fitting tribute to the memory of the heroic dead, and fidelity and honor the patriotism of the living. In the cemeteries near Chicago, and the silent sleepers of the southern Rhinoceros, the fearless Wilson, and a thousand others will be the tributes of honor paid to their memory, remembrance and our tears. They have all done while living what should cause them and their loved to be remembered when dying and dead, to honor their memory is to love our country, revere its institutions and honor the flag for which no sacrifice. Let us, then, forsake all other pursuits on that day, mingling as in the exercises of the spring of assault, and the flowers of spring time, we may strew them upon the graves of our comrades, and thus make more sacred the ground where these noble heroes lie. And, then, all citizens—soldiers of the republic. Come, fathers and mothers who gave your sons to your country. Come, widows and orphans who bedewed your husbands and fathers on the battle-field. Come, ye noble-hearted women of Chicago, who followed your soldiers to the front and the field with your blessings and your prayers, and who were ever ready with words of cheer and aid in the hospital, and went when he died. Come, all ye who loved your country, who fought for it, who fell, who still love freedom and our flag. Come, then, and let us, in the sacred duty, pay our honor the soldier's last resting-place, and do fitting homage to his memory.

E. H. WHITTLESEY,
Commander Post 20.

The Live Stock Markets.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

BEEF CATTLE—Receipts to-day, 80 head. Those of Hon. Andrew Shuman, of Lake county, Ill., were the only consignments. All head were offered with a fair demand at prices ranging from $3 50@4 50 per cwt., or from 6@8c per pound for extra.

HOGS—Receipts to-day, 1,000 head. Sold and no change in prices. Sales ranged from $6 50@7 00 per cwt.

SHEEP—Receipts, 1,400; sold and no change.

ST. LOUIS, May 14.—Cattle: prime to choice, firmer at $4 50@5 00; common, dull at $3 00@4 00.

Hogs—More active at $6@6 50.

Pittsburgh Oil Market.

PITTSBURGH, May 14.—The petroleum market opened firm with considerable buying, and prices advanced 1c per gallon. Crude, in bulk, sold at 18c, seller's option each month; 100 bbls. seller 1, 1870, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1869, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1870, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1871, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1872, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1873, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1874, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1875, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1876, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1877, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1878, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1879, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1880, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1881, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1882, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1883, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1884, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1885, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1886, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1887, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1888, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1889, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1890, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1891, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1892, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1893, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1894, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1895, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1896, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1897, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1898, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1899, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1900, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1901, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1902, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1903, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1904, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1905, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1906, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1907, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1908, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1909, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1910, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1911, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1912, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1913, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1914, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1915, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1916, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1917, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1918, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1919, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1920, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1921, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1922, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1923, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1924, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1925, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1926, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1927, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1928, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1929, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1930, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1931, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1932, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1933, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1934, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1935, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1936, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1937, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1938, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1939, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1940, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1941, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1942, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1943, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1944, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1945, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1946, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1947, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1948, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1949, at 18c; 1,000 bbls. seller 1950, at 18